

The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXX NUMBER 43

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1925.

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BASKETBALL

Last Friday the Gould Academy basketball team journeyed to Groveton, N. H., where they succeeded in severely trouncing the Groveton High quintet to the tune of 30 to 12. The game was fast throughout. At the end of the first half the score stood 10 to 3 in Gould's favor. The outstanding players of this game were Goddard, Mandt and Holmes.

The lineup:		G	FG	PTS
Gould	1	5	1	11
Goddard, rf.	1	0	0	0
Chase, rf.	1	0	0	0
Kidder, lf.	1	1	1	3
Kennison, lf.	1	0	0	0
Mandt, c.	1	0	0	0
Thurston, rg.	1	2	2	4
Holmes, lf.	1	0	0	0
Harris, lg.	1	0	0	0
Totals	12	4	30	
Groveton		G	FG	PTS
Gray, rf.	1	2	0	4
Barton, lf.	1	2	0	4
Meade, c.	1	0	2	2
Brown, rg.	1	0	0	0
Blak, lf.	1	1	0	2
Sawyer, lg.	1	0	0	0
Totals	6	5	12	

Saturday night, Feb. 14, Gould will be invaded by the fast Groton Normal team. This will be the last opportunity of fans to witness our team in action on the home floor this season. Woodman of Bates College will referee the game.

The Groveton High girls' team defeated the Gould girls in a fast game in the Groveton High gymnasium, Groveton, N. H., last Friday night by a score of 33 to 20. The score:

Groveton		G	FG	PTS
Russ, lf.	1	9	0	18
Daugherty, rf.	1	6	2	14
Tibbitts, c.	1	3	0	6
Brett, lf.	1	0	0	0
Macdon, rg.	1	0	0	0
Totals	18	2	38	
Gould		G	FG	PTS
Sanborn, rf.	1	0	4	10
Hansem, lf.	1	1	0	2
Curtis, c.	1	0	0	0
Sawyer, lf.	1	0	0	0
Beare, rg.	1	0	0	0
Barbank, lf.	1	0	0	0
Osburne, rg.	1	0	0	0
Totals	6	1	20	

BETHEL TOWN TEAM DEFEATED

Norway town team defeated Bethel town team in one of the best basketball games ever staged in Norway Opera House. Norway got away with a good start and finished the first period with a six point lead the score being 8 to 2. The second period found Bethel going strong and the half ended with the score 13 to 11. Bethel got the jump at the beginning of the second half and held the lead until the last few minutes of play, when Norway forged ahead by a series of long shots and the game ended 34 to 31 in favor of Norway.

For Norway, Ledger, Nevers and Dyer featured, while the entire Bethel team played a fast game. Summary:

Bethel		G	PTS
Friedrich, rf.	1	6	12
Marshall, lf.	1	1	2
Patterson, c.	1	2	4
Barlett, rf.	1	0	0
Harris, lg.	1	0	0
Totals	15	31	
Norway		G	PTS
Nevers, lf.	1	4	8
Dyer, rf.	1	4	8
Ledger, c.	1	6	12
Swett, lf.	1	2	4
True, rg.	1	2	4
Totals	17	34	

Referee, Palmer. Give us a place to play and Bethel can put on a town team second to none in Maine. A team that can go away without practice and win two out of three games and lose only by three points surely deserves a place to play this season.

Y. M. C. A. CARNIVAL

Preparations for the carnival to be held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. on Feb. 28, which was mentioned in last week's issue, are advancing rapidly. The boys are working hard and are planning to make this affair even better than last year's. In the evening there will be a circus which is being interestingly prepared by a special committee. Following the circus there will be bridge, whist and a short order of dances. Models instead of money will be awarded to those placing in the events. A small fee will be charged for entrance to the carnival events and for the circus at night.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR OXFORD COUNTY

Through the signing of a contract for power announcement is made of a new industrial development near West Paris. The Oxford Mining & Milling Company, with main offices in Portland and a general office at Locke's Mills has begun the construction of a feldspar plant in this vicinity.

Oxford county's hills and mountains, rich in feldspar, quartz and other mineral deposits offer a favorable outlook for an extensive growth of the new industry. In view of these prospects the plant has arranged for 200 horse power to be furnished by Central Maine Power Company, 24 hour service, 6 days of the week. The announcement recalls an interesting phase of Central Maine Power Company's extension of its lines into this section of Oxford County a few years ago. At the time Central Maine Power Company took over the Oxford Electric Company it had no connection with the Androscoggin Electric Company power plant at Deer River. When the connection between the two systems was made and transmission lines were extended as far as Traps Corner it was considered by some a foolish enterprise. But the availability of power has since, as in the present instance, made it possible to develop some of Maine's resources there.

The foundation for the mill is now being built. It is understood that when completed the new feldspar plant will be the most up-to-date of its kind in the east.

BIRD LIFE IN BETHEL AT THIS SEASON OF YEAR

Feb. 9, 1925.

Editor Bethel Citizen,
Dear Sir:
I trust that among the many wonders of this locality your readers will not lose sight of the bird life that is here even in winter.

In my tramps around Bethel during the past six days I have seen seventeen varieties of birds, as follows:
Chickadee (black capped),
Brown Creeper,
Grouse,
Downy Woodpecker,
Hairy Woodpecker,
Three Toed Woodpecker,
Aerie Three Toed Woodpecker,
Pileated Woodpecker,
White Breasted Nuthatch,
Red Breasted Nuthatch,
Pine Siskin,
Pine Grosbeak,
Golden Crowned Kinglet,
Blue Jay,
Goldfinch,
Crow,
Robin.

Very truly yours,
J. E. Norton Shaw,
Official Bird Observer,
Appointed by Massachusetts
State Ornithologist.

GOULD ACADEMY NOTES

Principal P. E. Hansem was a business visitor in Portland last week.

Mid-term examinations will be given on Thursday and Friday of this week.

The chapel exercises on Thursday morning will be conducted by representatives from the Y. M. C. A., and the Girl Reserves, when a short program will be presented in memory of Lincoln's Birthday.

At the meeting of the Y. M. C. A. last week the boys were privileged to listen to a very interesting and instructive talk on Holland by Rev. Mr. Eastman.

The plans for the winter carnival to be held on February 28, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., are receiving enthusiastic attention by the various committees.

Last week's meeting of the Y. W. C. A. Girl Reserves was especially interesting and helpful. Miss Hewes gave a splendid talk on hygiene, showing the relation to one's physical, mental and spiritual life.

At a recent meeting of the undergraduate association the managers for the Spring athletic activities were elected. The complete list of managers for the different athletic teams is as follows:

Manager Basketball—Richard Holmes
Assistant Manager Basketball—Clayton Kendall
Manager Baseball—Ernest Mudgett
Assistant Manager Baseball—Garard Kanner
Manager Track—Robert Goddard
Assistant Manager Track—Lyman Lane

THE J. E. JONES LETTER

"PREPAREDNESS"

While the President of the United States emphasizes economy and would even lay off some of the Government employees to effect it, his two principal military advisers, Secretaries Weeks and Wilbur, are favoring the usual lavish expenditures in behalf of keeping up the old fashioned method of preparedness that includes thirty million dollar warships and the heavy artillery schemes that have crimped the taxpayers of not only the United States, but of the world.

GENERAL CALLS IT "ROT"

Brigadier General William Mitchell, assistant chief of the Army Air Service, is the leading champion of a unified air force. "We are living in a haze today as far as the question of the instruments of defense is concerned," he declares. He adds that "the entire system of national defense must be completely reorganized." He calls names like a trained soldier, and in doing so characterizes the class of staff voiced by Navy Secretary Wilbur as "rot." In outlining his ideas before Congress, Mitchell advocated a fleet of 1,200 airplanes on each coast with an undersized naval fleet. Mitchell insists that "battleships are virtually obsolete." In short, Mitchell is convinced that chemical warfare has supplanted the entrench, the bayonet and sword, the flint-lock, the musket, the repeating gun, and even the best kinds of cannon.

REGULAR FIGHTERS

France and Germany are examples of "regular" fighting nations. The treaty of Versailles has prevented "preparedness" in Germany but France awake to the best notions of the game is well provided for "the next war." Its plan for army reorganization for 1923 provided for 660,000 men. The French army now has 1,962 planes, all of them post-war models, with a reserve of about 4,000 machines. France plans to have 5,500 service machines by the end of 1925. Great Britain has so much naval junk on the seas and her Dominions are so widely separated that the Kingdom is reluctant to abandon its present methods of defense. Nevertheless, it is well known that England looks across the Channel with a good deal of apprehension and realizes that France has adopted the newest progressive measure for war. England fully realizes that with her great air force and her progress in chemical warfare that France is today the best armed and best "prepared" nation in the world. Now, with regards to Mitchell, it may be said that he is somewhat of a stormy petrel, but notwithstanding this fact, he has long been regarded as carrying in his head the best brains that "flick." He believes in fighting, just as most professional soldiers and sailors believe in that method of maintaining peace. But he wants the modern, up-to-date tools for the job. On the grounds of economy in maintenance the American public is sympathetic with the aircraft fraction which Mitchell leads.

THE PEACE CHARIOT

While the Army and Navy and Congress have been fighting over methods for perpetuating the country's military establishment, the peace chariot has been left in the ditch by the side of the road. Finally Congress has decided to take its wheels off. Or to be more explicit, the chief peace measure before the country is the proposal for the United States to enter the World Court. After keeping this measure alive year after year, the steering committee of the Senate recently decided that it would not be lifted upon at the present session of Congress. And so the peace chariot is out of business.

In the meanwhile the highest officials of the Government constantly voice approval of plans to stop wars that are never developed. Quite recently there have been conventions in the National Capital for the purpose of promoting peace. These protests against war, and these resolutions outlining ways to prevent national conflicts, have been sent to Congress and placed on file.

The lack of success of civilian bodies is more than matched by the failure of Congress to act upon suggestions of the President and of Senators like Brandegee in charge of foreign relations. The staff all goes over this session, and with it is the tale of Peace treaty, which is an arrangement apparently so simple that "he who runs may read" its true meaning. The poor old peace chariot will likely leave its differential and its distributor points will be rusted away before Congress meets again.

OFFICIAL BOOTLATHERS

Secretary of Commerce Hoover has investigated all the industrial scatters so carefully that it is said of him that he can tell how many automobiles and trucks will be manufactured in a year.

(Continued on page 6)

BETHEL AND VICINITY

Dr. Goodrich of Augusta was in town, Monday.

Town reports are in order in the Citizen office.

Mr. F. E. Donahue was in Berlin, N. H., Monday.

Several from here attended the carnival at Berlin, N. H., last week.

Mrs. E. C. Park and Miss Mariel Park spent the week end in Portland.

Mrs. Perry Lapham and daughter, Esther, were at Bryant Pond, Saturday.

Mrs. Raymond Hutchinson and daughter, Barbara, of Portland are guests of relatives in town.

Mr. Arthur D. Forbes spent the week end at the home of Mr. Walter Chandler, West Samner.

Mrs. E. H. Jordan and Mrs. Pulsifer of West Bethel were guests of Mrs. Arthur Gurney, Monday.

Mr. William Durkee of Upton was the guest of his brother, Mr. Ziba Durkee, over the week end.

The moon was in an eclipse last Sunday evening. One side of it was totally black. It lasted about one hour.

Mr. F. L. Edwards was in Berlin, N. H., Friday, to see his niece, Mrs. John McIntire, who is in the hospital.

Miss Dorothy Hutchins went to Ramford, Monday, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Paul Staples for the week.

Miss Dorris Frost returned from Bar Mills, Friday, where she has been spending sometime with Mrs. Arthur Wiley.

Miss Hazel Douglass was in town the first of the week, the guest of her father, Mr. Charles Douglass, and Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Durell.

Many Hebrews will learn with regret of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Foster, Lisbon, President of the Hebrew Assembly of Maine.

Miss Elmer Everett, who has been with her aunt, Mrs. D. T. Durell for several months, will return soon to her home in South Berwick.

Mrs. Grace Swan, who has been in Berlin, N. H., the past year, has returned to Bethel and will have employment at Dr. J. O. Gehring's.

Mr. Frank Mason of Boston and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hyrd of Berlin, N. H., were called to Bethel last week by the death of their mother, Mrs. Hepsiabah Mason.

A heavy rain Tuesday night and Wednesday and the warm weather of the past few days has made the snow disappear fast, it being not more than a depth of a foot now.

Sheriff Bennett was in Gilead, Tuesday, looking after dogs that were chasing deer in that locality. Last week he was in Newry for the same purpose where he shot two dogs.

Mrs. Archie Verville was in Lewiston over the week end with her sister, Mrs. Louis Simon, to attend the carnival and grand opera, Romeo and Juliet at the Empire Theatre, Monday, Feb. 2.

Friends of Mr. Clifford Simpson, a former clerk at Maple Inn, will be sorry to hear of his death which occurred at the St. Louis Hospital, Berlin, N. H., last Wednesday. Mr. Simpson was an overseas veteran of the World War and was gassed, since which time he has been in poor health.

The entertainment in Olean Hall, Monday evening was enjoyed by a large audience. The program as printed in last week's Citizen was carried out:

The film (2 reels) "How Sugar Is Made," looked early in January and one of the best of the group, was over looked at Bethel station. Mr. Hagdon, thinking that this picture would not come, telephoned to Portland for the comedy.

The regular meeting of the Parent Teacher Association was held at Olean Hall, Monday evening at 7:30, before the Boy Scout moving picture. The committee reported the renewal of magazines and prospect of hot lunches for the children. Representative Russell then showed plans for the proposed addition to the Brick Schoolhouse which he has written about in another column of this issue.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Hotchkiss were in Albany, Sunday, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leland Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Ziba Durkee, who have been with Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Gehring for a number of years, completed their duties Monday night, and are guests of Mrs. Durkee's daughter, Mrs. D. T. Durell, before going to South Berwick, where they will be with Mrs. Durkee's son, Jasper Everett.

TWO FREIGHT TRAINS IN HEAD-ON COLLISION AT CANTON

Two freight trains, one from Portland and the other from Ramford, were in a head-on collision Friday morning at 7:50, at Fuller Crossing near the grove at Lake Umbagog. Three men were seriously injured, Ralph D. Brigham of Portland suffered a broken leg, head wounds and an abdominal injury, and was taken to the hospital at Ramford by special train. D. S. York of Fairfield, a brakeman, was injured badly and taken to his home. Engineer W. H. Morse of South Portland was also injured. Neither of the conductors, Martin Niles of the Ramford train and M. J. McDonough of Portland were injured.

The engines and eight cars were badly demolished. A wrecking train from Ramford and one from Portland with thirty or forty men worked until Saturday morning clearing the track. Six of the freight cars were burned Friday night.

Passengers from down the line were conveyed to Ramford by the Livermore Falls train.

Mr. Brigham, who was taken to the office of Dr. Morse and given first aid before being taken to Ramford, is reported as comfortable as could be expected.

The cause of the accident is supposed to have been a confusion of train orders.

GRANGE NEWS

ROUND MOUNTAIN GRANGE

Round Mountain Grange held its regular meeting Feb. 7. After the routine work the following program was presented by the Worthy Lecturer:

Singing,
Dora Reading,
Hazel Wardwell at a cost of \$588.55. Third class money to the amount of \$1,400.55 was spent on the Songo Pond road, \$1,128.25 on the Middle Intervale road, \$1,003.25 expended on the Milton road, and the sum of \$1,354.37 was spent on State-aid road. Winter roads cost \$1,371.02.

There was available for school purposes \$14,807.59 at the beginning of the year, of which \$14,368.23 was spent. It cost the town \$3,200.95 for conveyance of scholars, and \$9,453.22 for teachers.

There was recorded on the Town Clerk's books during the past year 26 marriages, 43 births and 42 deaths. The warrant for the annual town meeting on March 2 contains 43 articles thus far to act upon.

BEAR RIVER GRANGE

Bear River Grange met in regular session Saturday evening, Feb. 7, at 8:30. W. M. in chair. Vacant chairs filled as follows: Steward, Adelle Saunders; A. S. P. French; L. A. S. Carrie French; Pomona, Selma McPherson. Opened in form and minutes of last meeting read and approved. One application received, accepted and referred to committee. Communications were read from National Master Tabor, and State Lecturer Harrison. Committee appointed for 1925:

Ex. Committee—Fred Wight elected for 3 years.
Finance Com.—F. I. French, Ernest Holt, H. S. Hastings.
Charity—C. F. Saunders and wife, M. A. Holt and wife, L. E. Wight and wife.

Pianist—Susan Wight.
Janitor—F. I. French.

Grange voted \$1.00 for Grange Cottage at Good Will Farm. Literary program:

Song with encore by W. M.
Discussion on Child Labor Law. Voted against amendment.

Song with encore, L. E. Wight.
Discussion of bills now before the Legislature.

Report of Lecturers' Conference by the W. L.
Bro. Saunders gave a very interesting report of Pomona at Bryant Pond.

Grange closed in form with 16 members present.

THE PROBLEM

Citizens of Bethel: Consider what shall be done about the facts that there are one hundred eighty-nine children in our village buildings; that there are sixty-six children in one room and fifty in another. Consider the effect of crowding on their health, and the effect of numbers on the efficiency of instruction.

Mrs. Annie Willey is visiting her sister at Barfield.

Mr. Earl Cummings of Ramford was in town, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Hotchkiss were in Albany, Sunday, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leland Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Ziba Durkee, who have been with Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Gehring for a number of years, completed their duties Monday night, and are guests of Mrs. Durkee's daughter, Mrs. D. T. Durell, before going to South Berwick, where they will be with Mrs. Durkee's son, Jasper Everett.

HEPSIBAH KIMBALL MASON

Another of Bethel's older residents was called to the Great Beyond on Thursday, Feb. 5, when Mrs. Hepsiabah Mason passed away at the home of her son, Herman Mason.

Mrs. Mason was born in Bethel, the daughter of Israel and Sarah Kimball, on July 27, 1834, one of eight children. On Nov. 3, 1865, she married Wm. W. Mason, who passed away about thirty years ago, and four children were born to them, I. W. of Seattle, Wash., Frank of Boston, Mass., Herman of Bethel, and Sarah, wife of Stephen Hyrd of Berlin, N. H.

She has spent most of her life on the homestead farm on the Middle Intervale road, where, during her long illness she has been most tenderly cared for by her son, Herman and wife.

Funeral services were held Sunday from her late home, Rev. S. T. Achonbach conducting the service. Interment was in Riverside Cemetery.

FROM THE TOWN REPORT

Interesting data taken from the annual report of the town officers:

Valuation of real estate, \$1,936,075.00
Personal estate, 414,000.00
Total assessment, \$2,350,075.00
Rate of taxation, \$2.00 on a dollar.
Number of polls taxed, 537.

Poor department cost the town a total of \$671.00.

It cost the town \$1,066.30 to lay a new sewer from the Merrill, Springer Co. mill to the river and to clean out the sewer on Broad and Mill Streets.

The assets of the town are \$10,837.27 with liabilities of \$16,147.33.

The Road Commissioner's report shows that he spent \$5,024.03 for roads.

Grange and bridges during the past year. He also built a new road at Sunday River at a cost of \$588.55. Third class money to the amount of \$1,400.55 was spent on the Songo Pond road, \$1,128.25 on the Middle Intervale road, \$1,003.25 expended on the Milton road, and the sum of \$1,354.37 was spent on State-aid road. Winter roads cost \$1,371.02.

There was available for school purposes \$14,807.59 at the beginning of the year, of which \$14,368.23 was spent. It cost the town \$3,200.95 for conveyance of scholars, and \$9,453.22 for teachers.

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BUDGET COMMITTEE TO HOLD MEETING

Under the authority of the annual meeting of the Town, 1924, the following Budget Committee is appointed, viz.,

F. A. Brown,
W. H. Thurston,
F. H. Howe,
Maud L. Thurston,
F. P. Bean,
A. P. Chapman,
Hugh Thurston,
Harry E. Jordan,
Douglass Cushing,
Robert D. Hastings,
L. W. Ramsell,
H. N. Head.

At the request of Frank A. Brown, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, the Committee will meet at two o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, February 21st, coming.

It is hoped that, in addition to the Committee, a large number of citizens will be on hand prepared to give the Committee the benefit of their suggestions as to the needs of the several departments of the Town's activities.

Signed: H. H. HASTINGS.

TWO LIES

Two lies of first magnitude have been circulated in Bethel during the past week.

One is that books taken from the Bethel have been placed in the East in the Brick Building and become the origin of scarlet fever. No books have been so transferred. No books have further been in the schools have at any time since I have had anything to do with the schools have been taken from schools that have had scarlet fever.

F. J. Russell, Supt. of Schools.

The other lie referred to above was will not mention as it is too ridiculous to be put in print. Such lies as these two are started more for the sake of giving the gossip a chance to talk, but the starter of any such stories should be brought before the court and made to prove his stories or suffer any consequence that the court may impose.

Miss Rose Harvey is visiting friends in Berlin, N. H.

HEAVY DEATH RATE IN DARK CONTINENT

Conditions in French Colonial Possessions Bad.

The Journal des Debats is distressed over the apparent decline of the native population in French colonial possessions. French Equatorial Africa now has less than one inhabitant per square kilometer, and the death rate appears to be considerably higher than the birth rate, writes the Living Age.

Victor Hays, chief of the health service from 1920 to 1922, characterized the depopulation of these territories "as plus an angustie," and reports that "tribes formerly prosperous and vigorous are today on the verge of extinction."

According to a provincial governor, where populous and flourishing villages were numerous 15 years ago, only "skeletons of villages" now remain, their ruins in disrepair and their fields deserted. One territory having 23,000 inhabitants, in which an accurate record has been kept, reports that the deaths exceeded the births in a single year by 2,425. A larger enumeration shows, per 100,000 natives, 4,470 births and 6,224 deaths per annum.

Conditions are somewhat better in French East Africa, where the population is decreasing about 35 inhabitants per square kilometer—but unequally distributed. Even here the recruiting officers report that only one adult male out of every five or six of army age is fit for military service. In the sole district where an actual enumeration has occurred, out of a population of 25,000 there were 1,507 births and 1,161 deaths.

The two principal scourges of the African native in his own home are malaria and cholera. Malaria appears to be the chief cause of infant mortality. Pneumonia and tuberculosis are also devastating scourges, "the spread of tuberculosis being closely associated with the increasing use of alcoholic liquors."

One of the most significant and disturbing features of this gloomy survey is the evidence of a rapidly increasing birth rate, due to the diseases already mentioned, the steepening of the birth rate, and the artificial stimulation of the birth rate. In case of 500 negro families in the French Congo, the birth rate was 123 per cent, and 244 had but a single child. At Dakar 10 per cent of the infants born die at birth and 50 per cent during the first four years.

Aluminum Trams

One of the electric tramways companies of America has built cars of aluminum. One reason for using this metal is that the weight of the car is much lessened and another point is that the painting of the car lasts much longer, says the Railway Age.

It was found that cars built with iron plates soon showed rusting and the paint suffered much from this. In Zurich, where the method is being tried, this is an important point, as the cars are painted in a light color. In the first place the metal was used for the roofs of the cars, and the result was so satisfactory by reason of the absence of rust that it was decided to go further and to employ it for the body covering of the car and part of the flooring. A metal known as duralumin is used and it has a small amount of copper added to it to make it harder.

Russia's Sugar Production

The production of sugar in Russia from the harvest of 1924 was estimated to reach 20,000,000 pounds (41 good sugar 100 pounds), but weather conditions immediately after planting seriously impeded the plan. The cold and frosty weather had a great effect on the yield, reports the Moscow Life. The combined effects of frost and drought followed by heavy rain, with frost and other damage, reduced the area of the harvest from 11,000,000 to 10,000,000, and the yield from 20,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds.

Did Whittling's Seal

Did Whittling's Seal is a small, round, white seal, with a black border, and a black center. It is a seal of the United States, and is used by the United States government. It is a seal of the United States, and is used by the United States government.

Take Baths in Ten

Bathing is one of the most important of human functions. The bath is a place of great importance, and is used by the United States government. It is a place of great importance, and is used by the United States government.

Engineers a Good Risk

In the case of the United States, the engineers are a good risk. They are a good risk, and are used by the United States government. They are a good risk, and are used by the United States government.

GET THE BEST BOSTON NEWSPAPER

Read the Daily and Sunday Globe

SKILLINGTON

Mrs. J. P. Skillington has gone to Wakefield to visit her parents. Mrs. Annie Damon visited in Portland a few days lately.

Mr. Fred Bartlett of Bethel called on Jesse Chapman, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson called on Harry Lyon, Sunday.

Mrs. Griffin was in Bethel, Saturday, on business.

Mrs. Helen Perkins of Northwest Bethel visited her cousin one day last week.

LOCKE'S MILLS

The home of George Mason was burned to the ground at eleven o'clock Saturday morning. The stable was saved, but everything in the house, including \$100 in cash was destroyed. Mrs. Mason is an invalid and was gotten out with difficulty.

Several from here attended Pomona Orange at Bryant's Pond, Tuesday.

King Bartlett was in Portland, Sunday.

Mrs. R. C. Davis of Bryant's Pond was a guest of her son and family, Saturday.

Miss Kesteven was home from Newry, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Tibbets, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Tibbets and Fred Morton were in Lewiston to attend the carnival, Saturday.

NORTH NEWRY

Miss Ella Hanson is at home for a vacation.

Arnold Eames and Jesse Perren went to work for Percy Walker, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Vail are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Francis Jr.

Frank Perren of Grafton, N. H., is visiting at E. H. Wright's.

A. B. Tuck, Sup't. of Schools, was in town, Saturday.

Gaston Wright was at home over the week end.

The Selectmen will be in session Thursday, making town reports.

Sunday School met with Ida Wright, Feb. 8.

SONGO POND

Zenas and Lehard Mills were business callers at A. B. Kimball's, recently.

Mrs. Leslie Kimball and baby, Lawrence Perry, were callers on Mrs. Herman Brown and Rescoe Emery, Sunday.

Mr. William Gorman of Sunday River is visiting at A. B. Kimball's for a few days.

L. W. Hammett and family partook of a picnic supper at their cottage, Songo, Sunday evening, enjoying the trip home by moonlight.

Mrs. Matilda Bird and two daughters were guests at their aunt's, Mrs. Irving Decker's, a few days last week.

ALBANY

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Decker were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Matilda Bird.

Fred Gorman is hauling his pulp to the bank.

Mrs. Mabel Decker gave an interesting report of the Lecturers' Conference which she attended at Waterville, at the Orange meeting held Saturday, Feb. 7.

Will Grover spent the week end with his brother, Alton Grover, of Oxford.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Steele and Elizabeth, who are now in Rome, Italy, write that they are having beautiful weather and a delightful winter visiting many places of interest.

Nathan Wheeler was in the place Thursday with his usual supply of stationery.

Alfred Andrews was at Bryant Pond, Monday.

Why We Like Fiction

Fiction is the "white-headed boy" of literature. The darling of both writer and reader. Its appeal is felt by the least cultivated child, the dreamer and the realist, and the man and woman of that inner and more practical mold who prefer the "white-headed boy" to the "black-headed boy" of reality. Why we like fiction is a question which we find ourselves asking again and again. It is a question which we find ourselves asking again and again.

Engineers a Good Risk

In the case of the United States, the engineers are a good risk. They are a good risk, and are used by the United States government. They are a good risk, and are used by the United States government.

GET THE BEST BOSTON NEWSPAPER

Read the Daily and Sunday Globe

WORK WEARING YOU OUT?

Bethel Folks Find a Bad Back a Heavy Handicap

Is your work wearing you out? Are you tortured with throbbing backache—feet tired, weak and discouraged? Then look to your kidneys! Many occupations tend to weaken the kidneys. Constant backaches, headaches, dizziness and rheumatic pains are the result.

You suffer annoying bladder irregularities; feel nervous, irritable and worn out. Don't wait! Use Doan's Pills—a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys. Workers everywhere recommend Doan's. Here's a Bethel case:

Mrs. A. L. Holt, 7 Elm St., says: "My kidneys were out of order and I had severe spells of backache. Everything seemed a drag to me when going about my housework. I also had dizzy spells when black specks came before my eyes. As soon as I began using Doan's Pills, which I got at Rosserman's Drug Store, I got relief and three boxes cured me."

Mrs. Holt is only one of many Bethel people who have gratefully endorsed Doan's Pills. If your back aches—if your kidneys bother you, don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for DOAN'S PILLS, the same that Mrs. Holt had—the remedy backed by home testimony. 60 cents at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

WEST GREENWOOD

Bernard Harrington and Tom Hennigh loaded a car of pressed hay for J. P. Harrington of Portland last week.

Mrs. Conner spent Monday with Mrs. March at Bethel.

Lillian Cross spent the week end at Mrs. Lapham's at Locke's Mills.

Gertrude Harrington went to Lewiston last week.

Annie Cross was at home Wednesday evening.

Paul Crockett is in town and is going to work for Chester Cummings in Albany and heard in the camp.

Leonard Armstrong called on W. A. Holt, recently.

Parker Conner was home one evening last week.

Percy Hamney is working for Year Dean on Chandler Hill.

John Harrington was in town, Sunday.

SOUTH BETHEL

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brooks visited Mr. Brooks' parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Brooks, of Greenwood, Sunday.

Mrs. Edgar Chase visited her son, Shirley Chase, and family of Sunday River over the week end.

Alfred Mason was at Locke's Mills, Friday.

Frank Bennett of Locke's Mills called on relatives here Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mason were at Bethel, Saturday evening.

Miss Yeager and Beulah Stevens were at Bryant Pond one day last week.

Perry Rainey of Woodstock was in town, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Mason visited Mrs. Mason's sister, Mrs. Stella Smith, and family at Woodstock last week.

Frank Knight was at Bethel one day last week.

Mrs. William Mason received the sad news of the death of her nephew, Harlan Smith, of Woodstock last week. He underwent an operation at the C. M. O. Hospital for appendicitis.

STATE OF MAINE

IN SENATE, January 21, 1926.

ORDERED, the House concurring, that the time for the reception of bills for private and special legislation be limited to Monday, February 16, 1926, at four o'clock P. M. and that all such petitions and bills presented after that date be referred to the next Legislature.

It is the duty of the Secretary of the Senate to cause copies of this order to be published in all the daily and weekly papers of the State and to include the same in the State and local newspapers, February 11, 1926.

IN SENATE CHAMBER

January 21, 1926

Read and Passed

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SOUTH WOODSTOCK

Miss Alta Hendrickson is spending a few days with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Hendrickson.

C. R. Wilson has bought a new horse. Miss Evelyn Benson has returned to her home after working for E. J. Mann at West Paris.

Walter Bryant spent the week end with his niece, Mrs. Lora Horrick, at West Paris.

Walter Appleby has finished work for Abner Benson and is going to work in Cummings' mill.

The Union school is closed for a vacation and the teacher, Miss Olive Pingree, has gone to her home in Bridgton.

Miss Mary Hendrickson has returned from South Lancaster as she was not able to finish her school.

Mrs. Jessie Andrews is having a hard time with whooping cough.

Harlan, little son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Smith, passed away at the C. M. O. Hospital, Jan. 31, where he was operated on for appendicitis, Friday. The funeral was held at the home, Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

BROWN, BUCK & COMPANY

Norway, Maine

New Spring Fabrics

Showing the late style effects that will be popular this season. Plan your Spring sewing now while you can have the choice of the new colors and materials before they are picked over. The style books are all out now to assist you in your selections.

New Striped Flannels

In colors that you will enjoy, 54 inches wide, very fine quality, \$3.75. Striped Flannels, 36 inches wide, in the popular new shades, a special value at \$1.95.

Plain Dress Flannels

that will make stunning dresses, mostly light shades, 54 inches wide, a width that cuts to advantage. Priced \$2.95.

Colored Dress Linens

36 inches wide, in a soft finish, non-crushable linen, colors are rose, open, biscuit and green. All guaranteed colors at 95c.

Brocaded Silks

Heavy for street and afternoon wear, dark colors, 36 inches wide, priced at \$1.35. Many other fabrics, just arrived, that you will find interesting, bright shades, fancy prints, and novelties in cotton, silk and wool. 29c up to \$2.00.

During February

We offer many special values in winter goods that have been reduced for clearance. Blankets, hosiery, underwear, coats, suits, petticoats, bath robes and many small lots AT A SAVING.

Heavy Blankets

Very large double size, plaids in a lavender, black and white combination that looks rich, wool mixed, silk binding. Regular \$4.50, sale \$1.50.

All Wool Blankets

White with colored border, very large and heavy, silk binding. Regular \$12.50, sale \$9.95.

Silk Dresses

Navy and Black reduced to \$11.95 and \$14.95

Winter Coats, fur trimmed, reduced to \$14.95

Our Basement Store

Is showing some very good looking new dinner sets, both plain and fancy.

Gold Band Pattern

Plain white with a narrow gold band on all dishes, very neat looking—a good quality English make. Stock patterns that you can buy as few or as many as you wish. 42 piece set, \$8.35, 112 piece set, \$25.

Thin Glass Tumblers

Per dozen 50c.

Special Aluminum Dishes

\$1.00.

Plan to visit this department when out shopping, for the hundreds of small articles used about the home.

Plain White

Imported English ware that lasts for years, stock pattern that you can fill in at any time. 42 piece set, \$8.60; 112 piece set, \$18.50.

Fancy Dinner Set

Also a stock pattern that you will be proud to own. 112 piece set, \$37.50.

Our Mail Service

If you cannot come to the store, write us, or better still telephone 92 ring 11 and talk with one of the salespeople, who will gladly give information about the new fabrics, and will out samples as desired. We pay postage.

WEST PARIS

Mrs. Grace Carr and daughter, Misses of Island Pond, Vt., last week of Ella M. Curtis.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. given a reception Thursday Good Will Hall. Mr. Swan very faithful janitor at the Church for several years, and people were glad of the opportunity to show their appreciation of his faithful service.

Mr. Swan received many useful presents, which certainly the good wishes of the town as well as the church people, were served by the Friends Association.

An interesting entertainment consisting of a piano solo, Emory, Helen Packard; recitation, Winnie Riddell; violin solo, Keen, Miss Emory accompanied with encore; reading and Eleanor B. Forbes. A very evening was enjoyed. Near present.

A good number attended the Teacher Association supper at the Hall, Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Maude DeCoster of New York, with the family of George for several days on account of the illness of Mr. DeCoster.

Mrs. Abner H. Mann returned from St. Barnabas Hospital on Sunday. She is reported gaining as could be expected.

Dexter W. Gray is ill and in his room.

The Good Will Society met at E. B. Forbes, Wednesday, to discuss the day meeting, and two committees were made.

Rev. E. H. Stover officiated at the South Woodstock last Sunday.

Many friends of H. Howland.

Probably the most progressive farmer in the county, Mr. Howland, is a member of the Good Will Society.

The lifting of the soil is a good thing, and it is a good thing to have a good soil.

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WEST PARIS

Mrs. Grace Carr and daughter, Zora Miles, of Island Pond, Vt., were guests last week of Ella M. Curtis.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Swan were given a reception Thursday evening at Good Will Hall. Mr. Swan has been a very faithful janitor at the Universalist Church for several years, and the church people were glad of the opportunity to entertain and show their appreciation of his faithful service. Mr. and Mrs. Swan received many useful and valuable presents, which certainly expressed the good wishes of the townspeople as well as the church people. Refreshments were served by the Friendly class. An interesting entertainment was rendered consisting of a piano duet, Edith Emery, Helen Packard, reading, Mrs. Winnie Kildon, violin solo, Sylvia McKen, Miss Emery accompanied, and with encore reading and encore, Rev. Eleanor B. Forbes. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed. Nearly 75 were present.

A good number attended the Parent-Teacher Association supper at Centennial Hall, Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Maude DeCoster of Norway has been with the family of George Devine for several days on account of the illness of Mr. Devine.

Mrs. Abner H. Mann returned from St. Barnabas Hospital on Sunday evening. She is reported gaining as fast as could be expected.

Dexter W. Gray is ill and confined to his room.

The Good Will Society met with Rev. E. B. Forbes, Wednesday. It was an all-day meeting, and two comforters were made.

Rev. B. H. Stover officiated at a funeral at South Woodstock last week.

Many friends of H. Howard Ward-

well are congratulating him upon winning at the Portland-Boston races last week.

GET 23,000 BOTTLES

DR. TRUE'S ELIXIR

Another new record for Dr. J. P. True & Co., of Auburn, Maine—an individual order for a New York City concern totalling over 23,000 bottles of their Dr. True's Elixir has just been shipped.

What a noticeable contrast is here when one looks back 74 years to the time when Dr. True's Elixir first made itself known. In those days if Dr. True delivered a few dozen bottles a week to his neighbors he would have considered it wonderful and well worthy of his endeavors to prescribe a genuine and reliable laxative to the sufferers.

With the trend of times we find the two sons of Dr. True furthering the good work—still producing the same True Family Laxative in greater and greater quantities to meet the needs of humanity. The identical same ingredients of nature's herbs as used back in 1851 are compounded into Dr. True's Elixir today and the hustling throngs throughout the country seek relief from constipation by turning to Dr. True's Elixir—the True Family Laxative.

The Dr. J. P. True & Co., are to be congratulated on this record shipment of theirs. The popularity of Dr. True's Elixir is unquestioned and deserved.

Foreign Patriots

The eight men of foreign birth who signed the Federal Constitution were: Elbridge Gerry, who was born in England; Francis Lewis, Wales; Robert Morris, England; James Smith, Ireland; Matthew Thornton, Ireland; George Taylor, Ireland; James Wilson, Scotland; John Witherspoon, Scotland.

FARM STOCK

FIELD BREEDING IS ALWAYS UNRELIABLE

It is the usual custom in eastern Canada to raise two litters of pigs from each sow each year. In order to take advantage of the warm seasons this practice necessitates early spring and early fall farrowing. The earlier in the spring the first litter can be handled the more leeway there is for getting the pigs weaned and the sows re-bred to farrow before cold weather.

Not many farms, however, are equipped to handle little pigs economically or satisfactorily before March, which brings the fall breeding season in November or early December. The question then arises as to the best and most satisfactory ways of handling the breeding herd during this period. Under most farm conditions one of two general systems is usually found to fit in with the other farm operations with a minimum requirement of extra time and labor.

The first and probably by far the most widely used is field breeding, where the sow is turned in with the sow herd on the day when the breeding season is to start, writes E. W. Crampton of MacDonald college in the Montreal Star. From then on until all have been bred, or in some cases until farrowing time approaches, the sow herd is a member of the sow herd, and the detail of the breeding left entirely with him.

About the only commendable thing about this system is its convenience, which in this case is simply a polite word for shiftlessness. Field breeding makes for unreliable records. Dates of breeding, checking of sows not settling promptly, the vigor and activity of his services to best conserve his strength and potency—all these factors are lost to the immediate touch and control of the breeder.

Only this last summer the author's attention was drawn to a case where a yearling boar ran all the season from May to September with three sows, and not until fall was it definitely known that none of the sows were in pig. The herdman wasn't sure whether the boar had bred them or not, though he said he had seen him "nosing around" a good deal. Which was to blame—the boar, the sows or the breeder? In other words, in this system of field breeding the breeder becomes a casual spectator—not a manager.

Calves Should Be Given

Liberal Feed of Grain

Unless the cows in the herd are exceptional milkers, calves intended for fat yearlings should be started on corn, hay, milk, barley, wheat or oats, when from four to six weeks old. Nothing so stimulates the growth and early maturity as milk from the dam, but in all cases calves should be fed liberally on grain for at least one month before weaning time. Every effort should be made to get the calves through the weaning period without loss of their baby fat. The grain ration should be increased so as to permit as little change in their rate of growth and fattening as possible.

Some feeders build "creeps" in the pastures or lots so that the calves can get their grain without disturbance by the cows. Creeps consist of small pens with openings which permit only the calves to enter. These openings may have rollers on each side to prevent bruising the calves.

Live Stock Hints

Did you ever wear a collar that didn't fit? Well, a horse or mule is worse off yet with a collar too large or too small.

Calves may be raised on a very small amount of milk, provided they are fed a liberal ration of grain and a legitimate hay.

Which did you bring home from the county fair prize money or expert money? Either one will help you to improve your cattle for next year.

Protect your colts from the cold. This will make them more comfortable and will save you feed.

Be sure the sheep have shelter from cold winds. Shelter saves feed and makes the wool clip heavier.

It requires feed to carry sheep through the winter. If the best feed is used and lambs are to be made, begin feeding the ewes when lambing time and feed them until pasture is good.

It might be well to make arrangements to feed your sows at least fifty yards or more from their stabling quarters and force them to take exercise in walking back and forth between feeding floor and hog house.

Breeding cattle especially need extra feed. Cattle cannot be grown out without liberal feeding, and there is no demand for stunted, undersized breeding animals. Turn sows or hogs with colts and wean calves and wean them through in good shape.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

Spring Street
Sunday School at 10.00 A. M.
Sunday services at 10.45 A. M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Rev. S. T. Achenbach, Minister
Thursday, Feb. 12, 3 o'clock: Meeting of the Ladies' Club with Mrs. H. H. Hastings. Dollar party. Large attendance desired.

Sunday, Feb. 15, 1925:
10.45: Service of worship conducted by the pastor.

12.00: Church School.

7.15: Special Lincoln service by the Sunday School, entitled "Lincoln the Friend of Man." This brief service will be followed by a stereopticon lecture, "Americanizing Americans." An evening of instruction for all who will attend.

Tuesday, Feb. 17, 6.45: Chorus rehearsal.

METHODIST CHURCH

"The Singing Church"

Rev. C. B. Oliver, Minister
10.45 A. M. Divine worship and sermon.

12.00 M. Church School.

6.30 P. M. Epworth League.

7.30 P. M. People's evening worship.

7.30 P. M. Tuesday: (Family worship). Prayer meeting.

At the parsonage Friday evening, choir rehearsal, 7.30 o'clock. Special welcome to old and new members of the choir band. People who sing live longer and happier. Singers smile easily. Our tenor has been made leader. Hereafter he will give early notice of place, time of meeting and selection to be used. "If you feel like crying shed your tears now," for the new leader of our choir has "a smile which will not come off."

LINCOLN DAY PROGRAM

February 15, 1925

Organ Voluntary, Mrs. Robert Johnson
Call to worship (Given by the pastor)
Hymn, "O Worship the King," No. 106
Prayer in unison (Congregation remains standing)

Prayer by Pastor concluding with Lord's Prayer (Congregation seated with bowed heads)

Anthem

Responsive Reading

Hymn, "Lead On O King Eternal," No. 493

Notices and Offering

Hymn, "There's a Witness in God's Mercy," No. 95

Sermon, "Building Character Through Christian Education"

Prayer

Hymn, "Go Labor On," No. 599

Benediction

The Epworth League at 6.30 o'clock.

Two more Sunday evenings and then what? Servants—flowers of wood and drawers of water or served folded hands—Mary! Both have their place certainly but two weeks will show where Bethel Epworthians belong.

At the 7.30 worship the third of the "Seven Sunday Series," the topic will be, "My Difficulties," under the general subject making life count.

1. My needs for success.
2. How far does education go?
3. What will I do with my difficulties?

February 14

4. Whole time Christian work, February 21.
5. How to find my life work, Mar. 1.
6. My study and my work.
7. My leisure time—How shall I spend it? March 15.

Tuesday evening, family worship, at Mr. Fred M. Wood's at 7.30 o'clock.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

Rev. Charles Eastman, Minister

Morning service at 10.45. The minister will preach on the subject, "Damaged Souls."

Sunday School at 12 o'clock.

Young People's meeting at 7.15. The minister will lead the discussion. Subject, "The Greatest Man Living in the World Today."

CANTON

Word has been received that Miss Edna M. Tirrell, a Canton girl, who is a trained nurse at the C. M. G. Hospital, Lewiston, had fallen and fractured her left shoulder.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Hall of Auburn are assisting at the home of his uncle, Walter E. Marston, who remains very poorly.

Miss Pearl Blanchard has finished work in the local telephone office and Mrs. Arthur E. Johnson now has charge of the office.

Mrs. Frank Richardson has been visiting relatives at East Sumner.

Mr. and Mrs. Fernel Bubler of Norway have been guests of her mother, Mrs. Mary Reed, and family.

Mrs. A. G. Marston of Hartford is in very poor health.

Mrs. Peris Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard L. Adams and two children of the Point spent Sunday with their daughter and sister, Mrs. Jennie Bisbee, and family.

No services were held at the Universalist church, Sunday.

A pleasant all-day meeting of the Ladies' Aid of the United Baptist Church was held Thursday at the home of Mrs. Caleb E. Merrill.

The next meeting of the Universalist Circle will be held with Mrs. Etta B. Gilbert, when Lincoln Day will be observed.

J. H. Blanchard of Auburn has been a guest of Mrs. Elsie Davenport and family.

The third degree was conferred on one candidate at the meeting of Annapolis Lodge, Wednesday evening Sunday.

and an oyster and pastry supper served at the close.

Mrs. Helen A. Eastman, who has been

with her sister, Mrs. Esther Marston, for some time, has returned home.

The remains of Joseph Durgin, who passed away a few weeks ago, were taken to Berwick last week for interment.

Will Waite of South Portland is seriously ill with pneumonia. His sister, Mrs. Ella W. Nickerson, is caring for him. He is a brother of M. A. Waite of Canton and well known here.

Chas. Hutchinson is at a Lewiston hospital receiving treatment for an eye he injured some weeks ago, when he was struck by a limb while cutting timber. The eye has steadily grown worse so that an operation is necessary and it is feared he will lose the sight of it.

Mrs. Annie Towle has been visiting Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Lamb of Mechanic Falls.

Miss Evelyn Reed has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Vinie Groves, of North Ramford.

Mrs. John Lavorgna went to Portland, Friday, to accompany Little Arthur Smith to her home in Canton, where she will care for him during the absence of his mother at a hospital for surgical treatment.

Degrees will be conferred at the meeting of Evergreen Chapter, O. E. S., Tuesday evening and refreshments served.

Rev. George W. Hamlin of Lewiston preached at the United Baptist Church, Sunday.

Many Rebekahs will be pained to hear of the death of the President of the Rebekah Assembly, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Foster, of Lisbon.

D. A. Freeman is doing well from his recent surgical operation, but will have to lie in bed five weeks longer.

The next meeting of the Farm Bureau will be with Mrs. L. C. Stetson. The subject will be, "Corsetry."

A box supper and social was held at the Grange Hall, Monday evening, under the auspices of Canton Grange.

Guy Rich of Cumberland Center has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Rich.

NEWBY

Mrs. Roy Moore of Bethel is staying a few days with her mother, Mrs. Chas. Robertson.

George Kneeland, a former resident of Newby, visited at Percy Walker's last week.

F. I. French was up to the farm last Sunday, taking the snow from the roof of the piazza and sheds.

Roy Moore of Bethel was in town last Sunday.

Miss Carrie Wight was at home from Bethel for the week end, also Fred Kilgore, who is at work in Hanover.

Delayed Bowel Action Causes Trouble

If persistent or habitual, a long train of more or less serious results may follow. Chronic constipation, headache, dullness, bad breath, poor complexion, are common manifestations of continued neglect of the morning habit. If Nature is not doing its work, get a bottle of "L. F. ATWOOD'S Medicine. Use a small dose after the evening meal, or on retiring, the results will be sure and gratifying. A clear head, bright eyes, an optimistic and alert mind are yours when your digestive organs act normally and regularly.

Large bottles 50 cents. One or two teaspoonfuls in the average dose. All dealers have it.

L. F. Medicine Co., Portland, Me.

How shall the average farmer improve his methods to become a better farmer?

Probably the most progress with the least expense will be through the liming of soil and the plowing of a good portion of his acres every year. The liming puts his soil into sweet condition and some kind of legumes may be induced to grow on practically any eastern soil if acidity is corrected.

Well-drained soils should be induced to grow alfalfa on them. This legume is probably the best food producer. Not all soils respond to alfalfa cultivation and if the farm is too run down, the alfalfa may be "brought up" by fertilization and cultivation before this wonderful plant will stick.

Two Substitutes.
Meanwhile red clover or alfalfa will be found a little less temperamental and for short rotations these clovers will do nearly as well as alfalfa. Plowing, liming and the use of plain acid phosphate will work wonders with many a run down farm and a silo and the planting of crops to fill it will double the live stock capacity in most cases.

Good live stock cannot be grown or kept economically on farms that do not grow legumes, the young stock do not grow as they should, and the

problems centers around the winter care of the herd or flock and the use of clover or alfalfa provide the right combination.

Now shall it be best or milk and here again must come in the local situation. Is there a profitable market for milk within easy access? If so, by all means cultivate it. The labor in the house and on the farm can be had to meet the existing conditions that follow the production of high grade milk.

Often a farm raising good crops as above outlined, with a herd of high-producing cows and with good common sense management, the farm will pay.

If the labor is not available to care for the herd and the milk in a way that is satisfactory to the authorities that are paying for the milk, best should be looked into.

Only One Way.
There is only one way to make milk economically, that is, with the best tools available, and the best of them. There is almost as much difference between the top and the tail of the pure bred as between the scrub and the pure bred. You should not in-



Feature cattle require purchased concentrates in order to produce satisfactorily and all these purchases lead away and not toward profitable live stock keeping.

It is not the purpose of these writings to suggest details of growing crops or of the care of live stock, but rather the general scheme that the writer has used and observed among successful breeders and farmers.

Raise Own Feed.

The basis of all live stock prosperity, as he views it, is the raising of the bulk of the feed for all and young stock on the farm where it is fed.

Thus the choice to make is what crops give the maximum amount of feed with the minimum amount of labor.

Use judiciously in the case crop for forage and grain. The kind of all its selected crops depends down as to the variety that will mature and at the same time give the most value.

Grain and clover, for some other to grow alfalfa in the case of every progressive farmer.

It would, perhaps, be better to state that alfalfa and clover are the two main crops, but certainly one or the other must be in the combination and preferably both in order to win a fair amount of success.

The husbanding of corn is a question also proceeding whether the acreage be fed to young stock, much corn as young or old beef cattle. The food elements are nearly as well retained by the walls of the silage as by husking, drying, grinding and subsequent cooking. Silage of well-ripened corn, coupled with well-ripened clover hay would carry little or no loss of nutritive value to produce satisfactory yields of milk, magnified development of young cattle, the maintenance of the best herd or the best beef crop.

Pasture grass is the next best crop and the crop that is best to raise when the farm is in a position to make the farming operation should center around the harvesting of the grass crop and the proper planning of the enterprise to bring this about.

Less Overhead.
Milk, wool, grain and beef can be produced and young stock can be grown during the winter months of the year at a less overhead than in any other part of the country. Thus the silage in heavy prices or ready market

if milk production is your object. You should get females of unquestionable parentage, buy the best bull available at a fair price (and remember that the best bull calves are being vealed today for lack of buyers).

Feed your own future milk production, for you cannot depend upon purchasing high yielding cow calves that come on the market as a rule the culled and sold for some fault.

Bringing up and developing your own calves is your only highway to successful dairying producing a herd that outweighs, out-risks, and out-pays their dams and grand dams.

Make you a star that is fascinating. It puts you on a pedestal as an expert, gives an interest in the whole farm organization that keeps the boys on the farm, the girls contented and the whole satisfaction in every direction.

The choice of breeds is left to the expert. Whether the choice is a scrub or a pure bred can be made to suit the most farmer.

Remember that a scrub can be made to out-produce a pure bred in every direction.

It is not the purpose of these writings to suggest details of growing crops or of the care of live stock, but rather the general scheme that the writer has used and observed among successful breeders and farmers.

Use judiciously in the case crop for forage and grain. The kind of all its selected crops depends down as to the variety that will mature and at the same time give the most value.

Grain and clover, for some other to grow alfalfa in the case of every progressive farmer.

It would, perhaps, be better to state that alfalfa and clover are the two main crops, but certainly one or the other must be in the combination and preferably both in order to win a fair amount of success.

The husbanding of corn is a question also proceeding whether the acreage be fed to young stock, much corn as young or old beef cattle. The food elements are nearly as well retained by the walls of the silage as by husking, drying, grinding and subsequent cooking. Silage of well-ripened corn, coupled with well-ripened clover hay would carry little or no loss of nutritive value to produce satisfactory yields of milk, magnified development of young cattle, the maintenance of the best herd or the best beef crop.

Pasture grass is the next best crop and the crop that is best to raise when the farm is in a position to make the farming operation should center around the harvesting of the grass crop and the proper planning of the enterprise to bring this about.

Less Overhead.
Milk, wool, grain and beef can be produced and young stock can be grown during the winter months of the year at a less overhead than in any other part of the country. Thus the silage in heavy prices or ready market

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Utility

Every Day in the Month
Twelve Months in the Year

More motorists every day come to the conclusion that for year-round utility there is no more practical or convenient car than a Ford.

The Ford Sedan is roomy, comfortable, and attractive in appearance—inside and out.

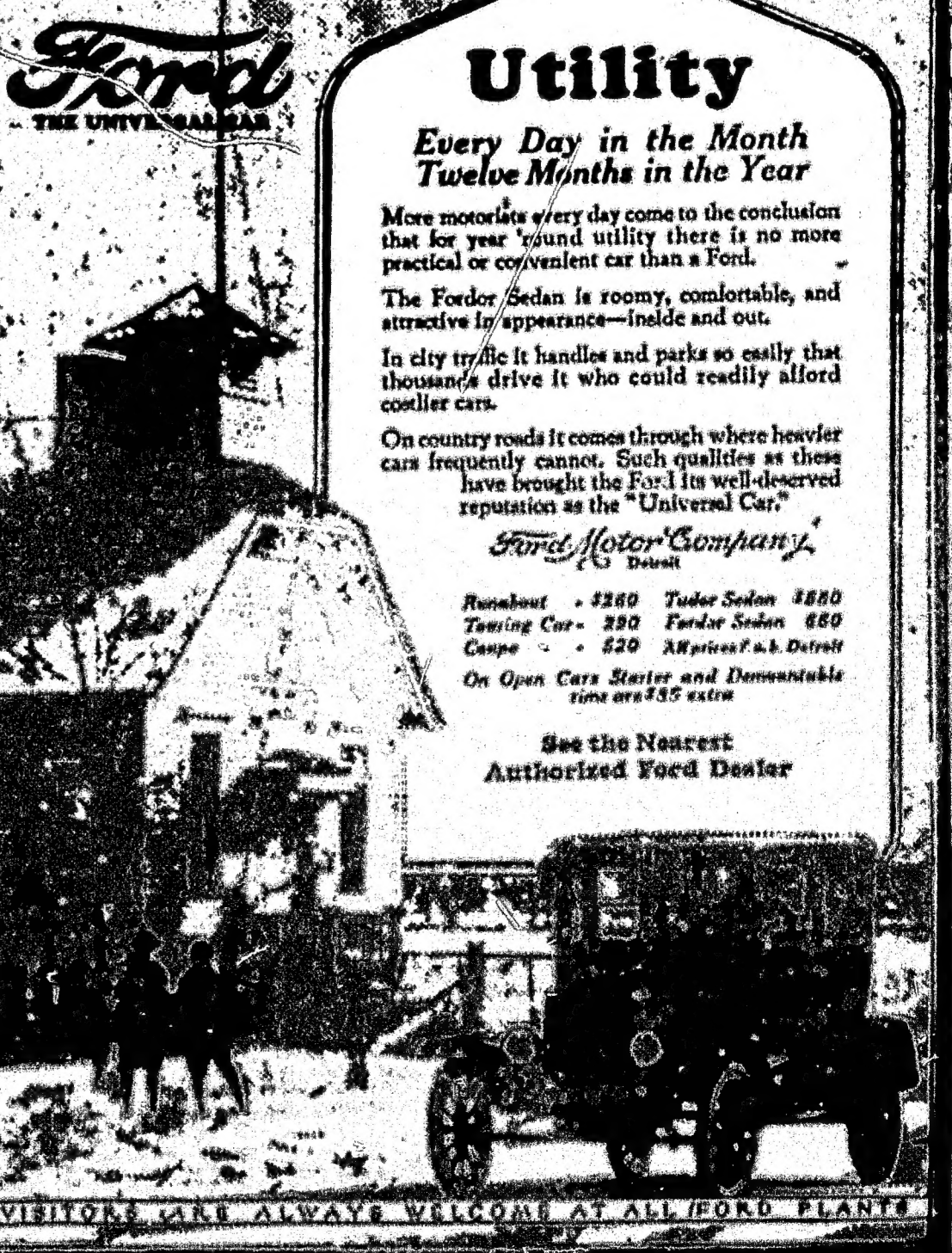
In city traffic it handles and parks so easily that thousands drive it who could readily afford costlier cars.

On country roads it comes through where heavier cars frequently cannot. Such qualities as these have brought the Ford its well-deserved reputation as the "Universal Car."

Ford Motor Company
Detroit

Runabout - \$280 Tudor Sedan \$880
Touring Car - 280 Fordor Sedan \$880
Coupe - \$20 All prices f.o.b. Detroit
On Open Cars Starter and Demountable
tires are extra

See the Nearest
Authorized Ford Dealer



MINNESOTA PICKS BRAVE COMMANDER

If Eddie Lindell (he was named Edwin L. by his first mother but his mother's name was changed to the name of his father) shows the way of a commander of the Minnesota Department of the American Legion as he looked during his service in France, Minnesota is going to have an excellent year. And his term bids fair to go down as one of the best in the department, although the "Dapper Dan" has always been one of the "good men" of the Legion. He's starting out that way.

While enlisted in the line hundred and fifty first field artillery in May, 1917, and trained at Fort Riley and Camp Mills. He landed in France October 31, 1917. He trained in the artillery signal service. He returned to the United States in May, 1919. That the name of his father was Lindell.

At Peaslee on March 12, 1919, he kept the telephone lines in constant repair at great risk of life. Several times in the battery were killed in the bombardment.

In July he was cited for bravery by the George Lewis by commanding officer, and by Lieutenant Colonel Morris. He had when the telephone lines were down, called for a battery with a portable telephone and kept the lines running until his message was acknowledged.

At the time over he worked on a telephone line for two days under the



Edwin L. Lindell.

most dangerous machine gun fire. The line he held and maintained permitted the adjustment of fire from the front line of the line hundred and fifty-sixth infantry.

On the night of September 11, 1919, he left the forward telephone shelter at great personal risk. Once at a time, he carried four wounded men of the line hundred and fifty-sixth infantry to safety during a heavy bombardment.

On October 23, 1919, he was awarded the French Croix de Guerre with three stars for his exploits in saving the battery by visual signaling in the Roman sector on July 15.

On his return to Minneapolis, Lindell and the Legion. He organized V. L. Lindell post in August, 1919, and was post commander for three years. This post claims to have adopted the first boy scout troop adopted by a Legion unit. He helped organize the Minnesota County Council in 1920 and was its commander in 1922.

He worked his way through high school and spent two years at the University of Minnesota. He was employed for a time by the Minneapolis Tribune and is now in the insurance business.

Chippewas Entertained by Carl Anderson Post

Members of Carl Anderson post, Chippewas, entertained the Chippewas recently. The Indians gathered from the state reservation and were entertained by Carl Anderson post, Chippewas, and the Chippewas post, Chippewas. The Chippewas post, Chippewas, and the Chippewas post, Chippewas, were entertained by Carl Anderson post, Chippewas, and the Chippewas post, Chippewas.

President of France Freest Former Soldier

The American Legion post, Paris, France, gave a grand banquet for the purpose of raising a fund for the American Legion post, Paris, France. The American Legion post, Paris, France, gave a grand banquet for the purpose of raising a fund for the American Legion post, Paris, France.

"Home, a Fire, and You"

It was late when she came tonight. The candle had long been dead. The candle had long been dead.

I went to the open door—
The street was empty, to me,
No I sat me down to wait.

And I was cold, so cold—
Filled with a nameless fear.
Just for a moment, there,
I was weak with terror and dread,
I said, I said, I said—

Oh, then the clank of the gate.
The blessed rush of her feet!
The door—the door snapped to,
She gathered me in her arms,
Straight and sudden and strong,
Laughing, laughing and gay,
And cooing me for my tears.

"We are getting so busy!" she said.
"I wish—I wish you could see
The work I do today!
In supper ready? Of course!
And if I light a fire—"

A warm, bright fire on the hearth?
It is getting colder tonight,
Remember, I said, I said, I said—

Remember, she laid the spark
And kindled a leaping flame.
And a flame in her face leaped, too.
"Isn't it good?" she said.
"Home, a fire, and you!"

Now, I am warm, so warm.
Here in the heart of my heart.
She was late, and I was afraid,
But she came, at last! And she said,
"Home, a fire, and you!"

—Barbara Young in the New York Times

Mexicans Use Maguey Plant to Obtain Ice

Durango City, capital of the state of the same name in Mexico, which towers on the border line of the Torrid zone, provides itself with one of the most peculiarly manufactured ice supplies in the world. When the maguey, or century plant, has had the seven years' growth necessary to bloom and its seed has been tapped for pulque, in most places it is destroyed. At Durango, however, all the plants are assembled in one place, where the leaves are laid out with the cupping surfaces upward on the ground.

Each leaf is paired about two quarts of water. Although the temperature is not low enough to freeze water in the canals or when it is placed in some domestic vessel, it does freeze in the maguey leaves. The ice is gathered in the early morning and put into ice houses, built of adobe about 20 feet square and 20 feet deep. The ice is thrown in through an opening in the roof and the slivers melt together, forming a solid mass. Later it is cut out and delivered to the housewives.—Grit

Bees in Odd Hive

The school clock tower at Middlebury, Vermont, is for some reason a favorite dwelling place for bees. For at least 50 years swarms of bees have made the tower their home, and although from time to time they have been killed, the place carefully disinfected, and the bees have made in the clock tower the best of homes. Last year, they swarmed on the window of the house opposite, and made their way inside the wall through some old woodwork. They were removed in the autumn, and this place also was disinfected, but a new lot of bees have arrived and taken up the same position as the old ones. A bucketful of honey was taken from the house wall, and the honey found in the clock tower the last time it was cleared amounted to some hundredweights.

Before and After

An irrigation boy came home from school the first day of the term, rejoicing because he had been assigned to the room of his favorite teacher, a young woman who had been married during the summer vacation.

A few days later he had changed his mind completely and wished for another teacher.

"What's the matter?" asked his mother. "I thought she was the one you liked so well."

"She was," the boy said, "but she must have got an awful husband because she's as cross as a bear now."—Indianapolis News.

THAT'S WHY

Patent: What's the matter with you? You're not a doctor, are you?

Doctor: That's the reason. The patent is for a doctor's coat.

Parrot Chose Own Home

Mrs. E. J. Morgan, of Tacoma, Wash., reported that her parrot, which had lived with her for 30 years, had chosen its own home. The parrot had lived with her for 30 years, and it had chosen its own home.

Volcano Is Let

A volcano in Bolivia is being offered for sale or rent. The announcement declares it is for sale of the volcano.

RADIO

(Edited by G. Douglas Wardrop, Editor of Radio Merchandising.)

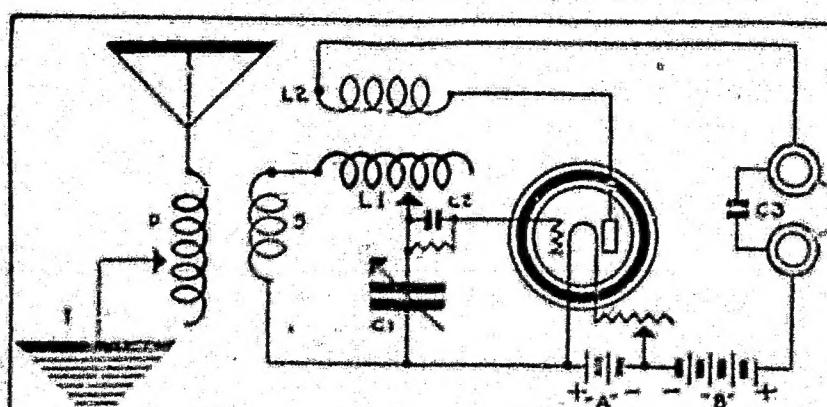


Diagram of Regenerative Circuit Using Two Variocouplers—Has Good Distance Qualities and Gives Strong Signal.

By J. S. CAULFIELD

The variocoupler is used more for a single circuit regenerative set than for any other use and most experimenters are inclined to feel that it is all it can be used for. There are other uses for it besides acting as a primary and plate coil. Two variocouplers may be used in one set and will make a sensitive as well as a sensitive regenerative set.

A regenerative circuit using two variocouplers is shown herewith. It will be fairly new to the young fan, but it is a circuit that is very familiar to a great number of radio bugs. It has very good distance qualities and gives a very strong signal. The parts for this circuit are as follows:

- 1. 5000 ohm, variable condenser.
- 1 grid leak.
- 1 tube.
- 1 500 mfd. fixed condenser.
- 1 rh coil.
- 1 battery.
- 1 225-volt 11 battery.

The primary of the variocoupler (V1) is connected to the antenna and ground. One side of the secondary (S1)

Ten Good Rules for Broadcast Listeners

1. Don't try to hear Australia in midsummer. Be satisfied to enjoy the nearer stations most of the time.

2. Don't be disappointed if an occasional storm should interfere with your radio evening. There are many fine concerts coming. You can't expect to find a pearl in every oyster nor to receive a record-breaking concert every night.

3. If you want louder signals, use a longer aerial, more tubes, higher plate voltage, more sensitive loud speakers, and more careful tickler and receiver adjustment.

4. A pleasant signal filling a moderate-sized room should be enough to give satisfaction. It is not worth while producing signals which deafen the neighbors. It is wasteful to insist on tremendous signals which are generally less pleasant than moderate signals.

5. If you local station comes in too loudly and drowns others out, a smaller aerial will help in tuning him out, with a smaller condenser connected between aerial and ground. And if all measures to get rid of the local station fail, why not enjoy his concert? He is working hard for you and it is nobody's fault that you are so close to him that you are bound to hear him. Broadcast stations have to be closer to some people than to others.

6. For the new longer waves above 500 meters, use a condenser connected between the aerial and ground terminals of your set.

7. A little patience in learning to handle your receiver yields rich returns in satisfaction from the signals. Remember that "Rome wasn't built in a day" and keep on getting more and more familiar with your set and how it works.

8. It is a good idea to read the radio column of a newspaper or a good radio magazine or two. It helps you to know how your set works and keeps you up-to-date in radio. Information of this sort is an aid in getting the correct results and clear.

9. Ask your radio dealer for advice; he can probably tell you what you want to know and will be glad to do so. The manufacturer of your set is also willing to help you get the desired results from his use.

10. Do not throw away the direction sheets or booklet that came with your set and with the tubes. Read all such material carefully now and then. If you have lost the direction sheet, write to the dealer or manufacturer for another. The direction sheets have been printed and preserved and you may find them the best out of your set.

Should Know Tricks of Favored Crystal Set

These are the tricks of the radio amateur of best are worked. They are not worked over the power of radio as an art or as a hobby. That is a secret. But the tricks of the amateur of best are worked. They are not worked over the power of radio as an art or as a hobby.

The tendency of the present-day amateur is to use the wrong kind of antenna. He is not using the right kind of antenna. He is not using the right kind of antenna.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

PLAYTIMES

There were so many wonderful playtimes and so many wonderful things to play.

Peter Gnome made up a list of some of the playtimes he had watched the other day and told them to the other Gnomes.

"I'm going to ask that the list be made known," he said, "for perhaps it would suggest some playtimes to others."

"Well, there was Lucy. She used to play 'bedtime' long before her own bedtime."

"She would take her monkey, made of brown cloth, and her fuzzy white toy dog with such bright eyes, and her little white rabbit and would put them to bed in a doll's bed she had."

"Then she would cover them over so that they would be sure to be kept warm and snug."

"They had never been known to throw off their blankets during the night, so Lucy was never afraid they would catch cold."

"Then she would take a little basket she owned and in this she would put some little toy chicks and ducks she had and they would be covered up and put to bed."

"She would put the basket beside the bed and both of these near her own bed."

"Then she would tell them stories and would sing them a little song."

"There were no words to her song, but the music was pretty, for Lucy had made up a very sweet little tune of her own."

"And the toy monkey, the toy dog, the toy rabbit, the chicks and the ducks didn't mind at all that there were no words to the song."

"It was a very sweet lullaby without words."

"Then I saw a little girl who used to play school on rainy days in the linen closet."

"She never touched the linen save very gently and she always made sure she had clean hands before she played this game."

"For she played that she was a teacher and a teacher should, of course, have clean hands. This little girl knew that."

"She would stand before the linen closet shelves and she would make believe each shelf was a row of desks."

"Then she would talk to her pupils. 'Now, Pencil-Case Scholars, I hope you know your lessons.'"

"How do you spell CAT?" Then she would pretend to be the scholars and she would spell cat.

"Next she would ask the Sheet Scholars if they could recite a piece of poetry."

"And in a funny little voice, she would pretend to be the Sheet Scholars and would recite a piece of poetry."

"Then there was Gloria—I watched her play. And she made believe she was a dog."

Her brother made believe he was another dog, and they tried to see how many tricks they could do, such as they had seen dogs do."

"Of course, standing on their hind legs was easy—they could do that, anyway, but they made it harder by half-standing and half-squinting, holding their hands up in front of them."

"They didn't know at first how they could wag their tails, but they got down on the floor and moved their right feet."

"Then they could bark most beautifully."

"A little boy named Danny used to go riding in an automobile and he made up stories to himself as he went along."

"Sometimes he went so far that he couldn't really believe that he was still in the world."

"The world outside, he felt, go on and on for such tremendous distances. 'Just as you get out of one state and into another if you traveled far enough, so, he thought, he could not possibly stay in the same world on one big automobile ride!'"

"But he got only made up stories when he rode. When he was home he played Indian and cowboy and 'store'—but Indian was the best game of all."

Milked Dry

Six-year-old Freddy, bred in the city, was on his first visit to his uncle's farm. At breakfast he heard that his uncle's Jersey cow had been milked dry the night.

"That's a good joke on the man who stole her," was Freddy's comment.

"Why?" asked his uncle.

"Why, just before supper last night the hired man took all the milk out of her."—Everybody's Magazine.

HOW

IT HAS BEEN PLANNED TO USE BOTTLED SUNLIGHT.

There is an old joke about a simple fellow who remarked that it was a great pity the sun didn't shine at night, when it was really needed. Recent news from Egypt declares that is exactly what the people of Cairo have succeeded in making it do. The city is actually lighted at night by bottled sunlight, so to speak.

To be sure, this bottling is done in a rather roundabout manner, for the bottles in question are merely electric light bulbs.

The sun's energy, in the form of heat—and you know that the sun's rays are very hot. Indeed in that part of the world—in captured means of huge reflectors. These are made of concave and brightly polished metal, forming a mirror which has the power, just as a burning-glass has, of bringing the sun's rays to a focus and therefore greatly intensifying the heat at that particular point. But heat, as you know, can always be transformed into other forms of energy, thus producing power of one sort or another. For example, it can be made to produce steam, and the steam in turn may drive a dynamo, so as to produce electricity, which is stored up in batteries or accumulators, to be used as needed.

It is said that Cairo is the only city in the world which derives the power required to run its illumination system in this manner. But then there are very few cities, of course, so favorably situated with regard both to the number of sunny hours and the intensity of the sunlight.—M. Tevis, in St. Nicholas.

How Bantuland Natives Reverse Order of Things

Everything is upside down in Bantuland, in the Belgian Congo. If missionaries free a slave, his first desire is to own a slave. If a missionary cures a sick man, he demands that he be given food and clothing to prove that the gifts of medicine were not superficial.

A Bantuland baby is named before birth, and an expected girl child often is betrothed to an aged man even before she is born. If the baby is a boy, then the parents hastily find a wife for him.

Cattle often are sold before they are born, and if they die after birth lawsuits follow. A Bantuland lawman is a battle to death with bare fists.

If a man is ill, a relative sits on his chest and takes medicine. Men, women, and children wear thick skins and blankets during the day, when it is hot, and go stark naked at night, when it is extremely chilly.—Grit.

How "Yankee" Originated

The word "Yankee" is said to be a corruption of English or English, pronounced Yenghies, Yenghies, Yenghies, by the Massachusetts Indians, and bestowed by them upon the New England colonists. It was derisively applied by the British soldiers to New Englanders, during the Revolutionary war, and later by the Confederates to the federals, during the Civil war.

"It was in use in Boston about 1705, and is claimed to have circulated in Cambridge along as early as 1715, with the sense of 'excellent.' If so, it is the same word we meet in Scotch yankin, 'active' yank, 'sharp stroke.'"—Chamber's Encyclopedia.

How Towns Got Name

The name "Clique Ports" was originally given to five separate towns on the south coast of England (in Sussex and Kent). They are Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich. Winchester and Ryde were added afterward. The original Clique Ports were created by William the Conqueror (1066-1087) and special privileges were granted to them in consideration of their providing a certain number of ships of war when required. Their control was placed in the hands of certain barons called "wardens." The governor was titled lord-warden. This, however, is at present only an honor title. Its peculiar jurisdiction having been abolished in 1835.

How Savages Were Captured

Various schemes were resorted to by the slave traders to get possession of the natives of Africa. Most of the slaves were obtained on the west coast of the continent. Often the slave traders would purchase the slaves from the stronger tribes who lived along the coast and made a business of capturing slaves in the interior and then selling them to European traders.

Many of the Negroes were also captured and sold into slavery by the Moors. Sometimes the slave traders would organize expeditions for capturing natives. Whole villages of natives were surrounded by an armed force and carried away into slavery.

How Red Indians Voted

When a question was to be decided, the Indian chief picked up his war club, passed it to the warrior seated nearest to him. If this man was on the affirmative side, he struck the ground with the club, then passed it to his next neighbor. If on the negative, it was passed at once and in silence.



Synopsis

CHAPTER I.—Bud Lee, son of the Blue Lake ranch, owned by Judith Sanford, a woman known as Judith, and Timothy Gray, decides to take his job. Judith arrives and the ranch and will run it. She discharges him.

CHAPTER II.—The men ranch discharges him, and proving her thorough of ranch life, Judith wins the ranch. Lee decides to stay.

CHAPTER III.—Convinced that Judith is a villain, Lee discharges him. Judith discharges him. Lee discharges him.

CHAPTER IV.—Pollock, with a party of friends, comes to the ranch. Judith's messenger accepts Hampton's invitation to the ranch. Judith's messenger was and robbed of the monthly.

CHAPTER V.—Bud Lee goes to the ranch. Judith discharges him. Judith discharges him. Judith discharges him.

CHAPTER VI.—A cabin is a place clearing excites Judith. Judith discharges him. Judith discharges him. Judith discharges him.

CHAPTER VII.—Hampton, with a party of friends, comes to the ranch. Judith's messenger accepts Hampton's invitation to the ranch. Judith's messenger was and robbed of the monthly.

CHAPTER VIII.—"Sherry" from imprisonment in the grade of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch.

CHAPTER IX.—The slave made that pigeons, with the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch.

CHAPTER X.—At a dance given in honor of Hampton's ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch.

CHAPTER XI.—Word is sent to Judith's name because of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch.

CHAPTER XII.—After the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch.

CHAPTER XIII.—Lee tells the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch.

CHAPTER XIV.—Judith and the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch.

CHAPTER XV.—The ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch.

CHAPTER XVI.—The ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch.

CHAPTER XVII.—The ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch.

CHAPTER XVIII.—The ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch.

CHAPTER XIX.—The ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch.

CHAPTER XX.—The ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch.

CHAPTER XXI.—The ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch.

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CHAPTER XXXIII.—The ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—The ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch, to the disgust of the ranch.



Judith of BLUE LAKE RANCH

By JACKSON GREGORY

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

Synopsis

CHAPTER I.—Bud Lee, horse foreman of the Blue Lake ranch, convinced Bayne Trevors, manager, is deliberately wrecking the property owned by Judith, daughter of the late man, her cousin, Pollock Hampton, and Timothy Gray, decides to throw up his job. Judith arrives and announces she has bought Gray's share in the ranch and will run it. She discharges Trevors.

CHAPTER II.—The men on the ranch dislike taking orders from a girl, but by subduing a vicious horse and proving her thorough knowledge of ranch life, Judith wins the best of them over. Lee decides to stay.

CHAPTER III.—Convinced her veterinarian, Bill Crowder, is treacherous, Judith discharges him, re-engaging an old friend of her father's, Doc Trip.

CHAPTER IV.—Pollock Hampton, with a party of friends, comes to the ranch to stay permanently. Trevors accepts Hampton's invitation to visit the ranch. Judith's messenger is held up and robbed of the monthly pay roll.

CHAPTER V.—Bud Lee goes to the city for more money, getting back safely with it. Judith and Lee are killed under him. Both he and Judith are found dead in the city. Lee's body is found in the city. Judith's body is found in the city. Lee's body is found in the city. Judith's body is found in the city.

CHAPTER VI.—A cabin in a flower-planted clearing excites Judith's admiration. She goes to it, but finds it empty. She goes back, but finds it empty. She goes back, but finds it empty. She goes back, but finds it empty. She goes back, but finds it empty.

CHAPTER VII.—Hampton, at the ranch, becomes uneasy at Judith's long absence. With Timothy Gray he goes to look for her, arriving in time to drive the attackers off, and capturing one man, known as "Shooter".

CHAPTER VIII.—"Shooter" escapes from imprisonment in the jailhouse, goes to the ranch, to the disgust of Carson, the foreman, who has him in charge. Lee begins to feel a fondness for Judith, though he realizes she is not his wife. Judith, in her womanly way, tells him that she is not his wife.

CHAPTER IX.—The discovery is made that pigeons, with gun-cholera germs on them, have been sent to the ranch. Lee captures a pigeon, and with a gun, kills it. He then sends it to the city, where it is found to be carrying the germs.

CHAPTER X.—At a dance Judith appears in honor of Hampton's friends. She is recognized by one of the party as an acquaintance. Dave Lee, once wealthy but ruined by trading in stock, tells her that he is not her father. Judith, in her womanly way, tells him that she is not his wife.

CHAPTER XI.—Word is sent to Lee that Quinlan has been eating alone in the city. Judith goes to the city, but finds it empty. She goes back, but finds it empty. She goes back, but finds it empty. She goes back, but finds it empty.

CHAPTER XII.—After the killing incident Judith ignores Lee, who would have been at the city. She goes to the city, but finds it empty. She goes back, but finds it empty. She goes back, but finds it empty. She goes back, but finds it empty.

CHAPTER XIII.—Lee tells Carson that Hampton is his suspicious. Hampton goes to the city, but finds it empty. He goes back, but finds it empty. He goes back, but finds it empty. He goes back, but finds it empty.

CHAPTER XIV.—Judith and Lee are in a case where she has been charged with the killing. She goes to the city, but finds it empty. She goes back, but finds it empty. She goes back, but finds it empty. She goes back, but finds it empty.

CHAPTER XV.—Judith and Lee are in a case where she has been charged with the killing. She goes to the city, but finds it empty. She goes back, but finds it empty. She goes back, but finds it empty. She goes back, but finds it empty.

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CHAPTER XX.—Judith and Lee are in a case where she has been charged with the killing. She goes to the city, but finds it empty. She goes back, but finds it empty. She goes back, but finds it empty. She goes back, but finds it empty.

customed; little by little she began to make out the broken surface of the cliffs. The chasm below was a pool of ink; above were the little stars; in the eastern sky, low down, was a promise of the rising moon.

The surge of quickening hope came into her heart. Had she hurt Quinlan more than she had guessed? For, slowly as she made her hazardous way down, it seemed to her that Quinlan came even more slowly. Could she but once get down into the gorge below, could she slip along the course of the racing stream, she might run and the sound of her steps would be lost even to her own ears in the sound of the water; the sight of her flying body would be lost to Quinlan's eyes.

Then she heard him laughing above her. Laughing, with a snarl and a curse in his laugh, and something of malicious triumph. Was he so certain of her then?

"Ruth!" called Quinlan. "Oh, Ruth! The girl's getting away. Go! down the rocks. Head her off at the bottom."

Judith had found, because her fate was good to her, the long slanting crack in the wall of rock up which she had come that day with Bayne Trevors. There was still danger of a fall, but the danger was less now than it had been ten seconds ago. She could move more swiftly now, and confidence had begun to come to her that she could elude Quinlan. But now, suddenly, she heard Mad Ruth's voice screaming a shrill answer to Quinlan's shout; knew that Ruth had been in her cabin across the gorge and was running to intercept her at the foot of the cliffs.

Well, still there was a race to be run and the odds not entirely uneven. Ruth must descend the other side of the canyon, get down into the gorge, make the crossing, which, so far as Judith knew, might be further up or farther down stream, come to the cliffs below Judith before Judith herself made her way down.

Again Judith took what risks the night and the rocks offered her and thanked God in her soul that it was given her to take a chance in the open, to use her own muscles in her own fight, not to lie longer, playing the part of a do-nothing. Now and then, across the void, there floated to her a little moaning cry from the mad woman's lips. Now and then she heard a curse from Quinlan above; often from above her, from below her own feet, from across the chasm, dropping stones, falling almost sheer, told of haste and death which might come from an unlucky step.

Fast as Judith went now, having a fair sort of cliff trail under her, Mad Ruth went faster. The gorge measured a scant fifty feet between them and the girl's alert senses told her that already Ruth was on a level with her. Ruth was winning in the desperate race. She knew her way down so perfectly, her heart was so filled with madness, that danger was nothing to her.

Down and down climbed Judith, caution wedded to haste, as she told herself that she had a chance yet, that that chance must not be tossed away in a fall, though it were but a few feet. She must have an unspined ankle if she meant to see the sun rise tomorrow.

The flush had brightened in the sky where the moon was so near the ridge. The moon, too, had joined in the race; with one quick glance toward it, Judith again discarded caution for haste. She must get down into the foot of the canyon before the moonlight did; she must be running before its radiance showed her out to Quinlan and Ruth.

Her hands were cut and bleeding, her heart was beating wildly, already her body was sore and bruised. But these things she did not know. She only knew that Quinlan was still coming on above her, and coming more swiftly now, quite as swiftly as she herself moved, alone his feet, too, were in the better trail; that Mad Ruth had completed the descent across the chasm and by now must be racing the stream upon some fallen log or rude bridge; that one minute more, or perhaps two, would decide her fate.

She could see the stream, glinting palely in the twilight. It seemed very near; the thunder filled her ears; she went and down, down, down, and at last she was on the level of the canyon floor. She was alone. She was alone. She was alone.

She found it another lesser ledge, which she had almost cleared, and here she was alone. She was alone. She was alone. She was alone. She was alone. She was alone.

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over the girl's ankle. Judith rolled, struck again with the free foot, twisted sharply and felt the grip torn loose from her ankle. She was free.

She jumped up and ran and knew that Ruth was running just behind her, screaming terribly. Judith fell, and her heart grew sick within her. But again she was up just as Ruth's hand clutched at her skirt, clutched and was torn away as Judith ran on. Quinlan cursed from above as she had not yet heard him curse. Ruth reviled both her and Quinlan for having let her go.

Judith was running swiftly and felt that she could get the better of the heavier, older woman in a race of this sort. She stumbled and fell, and fear again gripped her; it seemed so long before she could rise and clamber over a fallen log and face on. But the darkness which tricked her protected her at the same time, playing no favorites now. Ruth, too, had fallen; Ruth, too, was frenzied at the brief delay.

Stumbling, falling, rising, staggering back from a tree into which she had run full tilt, bruised and torn, the girl ran on. At every free step hope shot upward in her heart; at every fall she grew sick with dread.

The canyon broadened rapidly, the ground underfoot grew less broken and littered with boulders and logs. Through tangles of brush she went blindly, throwing herself forward, falling, rising, falling, rising again. It was a nightmare of a race, with Ruth

west. Of Quinlan and Mad Ruth she now had no fear. Their chance of coming upon her was less than that of thick-standing young trees and, even if they should come, could watch them go past. But as they had dropped out of her world, another matter had entered it. The mountains had befriended her; they had opened their arms to her and that was all that she had asked of them. They had mothered her, drawing her into hiding against their bosoms. But it was a barren, barren breast. And already she was hungry, daring to eat but sparingly of her handful of bread and meat.

From this ridge, finding an open crest, she stood looking out over the world. Mile after mile of mountain and canyon and cliff fell away on every side. She sought eagerly for a landmark; to see yonder in the distance Old Baldy or Copper Mountain or Three Fools' peak, any one of the mountains or ridges known to her. And in the end she could only shake her head and sigh wearily and slip down where she was to fall asleep, thanking God that she was free, asking God to lead her aright in the morning.

The stars watched over her, a pale, worn-out girl sleeping alone in the heart of the wilderness; the night breezes sang through the century-old tree-tops; and Judith, having striven to the uttermost, slept in heavy dreamlessness.

With the cool dawn she awoke shivering and hungry. Her hair had tumbled about her face, and sitting up she braided it with numb, sore fingers. She looked at her hands; they were stained with blood from many cuts. Her skirt was torn and soiled; her stockings were in strips; her knees were bruised. But as she rose to her feet and once more searched the riddle of a crag-broken world, her heart was light with thankfulness.

Last night the one friend she had with her was the North star. Today she would seek to push on toward the west. In that direction she believed the Blue Lake ranch lay, though at best it was a guess. But going westward she could follow the course of the bigger streams, and soon or late, if her strength held, she would come to some open valley where men ran stock. Now she would go down into the little meadow lying a mile away yonder and seek to find something to eat. If she could but dig a few wild onions, wild potatoes, they would keep her alive. West she would go, if for no other reason than because thus she would be setting her back squarely upon the cavern where Quinlan and Ruth were.

The sun rolled into a clear sky and warmed her. She made her way down the long flank of the mountain and into the tiny meadow. For upward of two hours she remained there, nibbling at roots which she dug up with a broken stick, seeking edible growths which she knew, finding little, but enough to keep the life in her, the heart warm in her breast. Then she went on, over a ridge again, down into a canyon and along the stream which rose here and flowed westward.

By noon she was faint and sick and had to stop often to rest, her legs shaking under her. Again she made a scant meal. She had stumbled on a tiny field of wild potatoes and ate what she could of them, thinking longingly of a match for a fire. The match which Ruth had dropped she still had, but she carefully reserved it now, thinking how perhaps a trout, caught in a pool, might save her life.

In her already half-starved condition and with the demands constantly put on her strength, she would grow weaker and weaker if help did not soon come. But she was still filled with the glory of freedom.

It was a heart-weary, trembling Judith who lay late that afternoon made her way upward along another ridge, seeking anxiously to find from this lookout some landmark which she had sought in vain last night. In her blouse were the few roots she had brought with her from the field discovered at noon. Lying in a little patch of dry grass, resting, she watched the day go down and the night drift into the mountains, filling the ravines, creeping up the slopes, rising slowly to the peak to which she had climbed, creeping into her soul. Never had the passing of the day seemed to her so momentous a thing, truly filled with awe. Never up till now had the solitude seemed so vast, so utterly, spontaneously big. Never until now, as she lay staring up into the limitless sky, having given up the world about her as unknown, had she drunk to the lees of the cup of loneliness.

So great was the weariness of her tired body that as the day still watched the stars came out one by one, she was half-released to lie so and let death come to find her. It seemed to her that here in the rude arms of Mother Earth a human life was a matter of no greater consequence than the down upon a moth's wing. Foreign to her tortured heart, passed, and she sat up, again resolute, again ready to make her fight as long as life beat through her blood. At last she took the one match from her pocket. She scarcely dared breathe when, with dry grass and twigs piled against a rock, she rubbed the match softly against her boot. A spitting flame, making the blue light of burning sulphur, died down, creating panic in her breast, then faded, crackled, flicked at the grass. She had a fire and she knew how to use it!

When a log was blazing, covering her that her fire was safe, she rose swiftly and went in search of the trees she meant to burn. She found

a giant pine, pitch-oiling, standing in a rocky open space where there was little danger of the fire spreading. Fagged out and eager as she was, she had not come to the point of forgetting what a great forest fire meant.

She went back to her burning log, for a blazing dry branch which she carried swiftly to the tree. Then she piled dry grass and dead twigs, logs as heavy as she could carry, bits of brush. The flames licked at the tree, ran up it, seemed to fall away, sprang at it again, hungering. Now and then a long tongue of fire went crackling high up along the side of the tree. Judith went back to a spot where, in a ring of boulders, there was another grassy plot, threw herself down, and lay staring at the tongues of fire which were climbing higher and higher.

Some one would see her beacon. A forest ranger, perhaps, whose duty it was to ride fast and far to battle with the first spark threatening the wooded solitudes; perhaps some crew in a logging-camp, than whom none knew better the danger of spreading fires; perhaps some cowboy, even one of her own men—perhaps Quinlan, and Ruth? She then would hide among the rocks until they had come and gone. Even now, against the sleep falling upon her, she drew farther, back through the tumbled boulders. Perhaps, Bud Lee.

She went to sleep beyond the circle of bright light, tired and hungry and striving against a ravaging hopelessness, her young body curled up in the nest she had found, a cheek cuddled against her arm, wondering vaguely if some one would see her fire and come—if that some one might be Bud Lee.

CHAPTER XVI
Bacon, Kisses and a Confession

Throughout the night the tree blazed unseen. Judith's eyes were closed in the heavy sleep of exhaustion. The flames roared and leaped high skyward, burning branches fell crashing

ly, to lie smoldering on the rocky soil, the upstanding trunk glowed, vivid against the sky-line.

In the early morning at least two pairs of eyes found the plume of smoke above the still burning giant pine. A man named Greaser, one of the government forest rangers, was on a new trail over Devil's ridge; came out upon a height, saw it and watched it frowningly across the slope. It called him to a hard ride, perhaps to a difficult journey on foot after he must leave his horse. He turned promptly from the work in hand, ran to his horse, swung up and sped back to his cabin, to telephone to the nearest station, passing the word. Then with ax and shovel, he began his slow way toward the beacon.

Bud Lee, from the mountain-top where he and Markitt had taken Hampton, saw it. Lee judged roughly that it was separated from him by four or five miles of broken country, to be possible to a man on horseback, to be covered laboriously on foot in a matter of weary hours.

Lee and Greaser approached the giant smoke from different quarters. Lee from the east, Greaser from the north-east. They fought their way on toward it with the different conditions in their brains. Different with the desire to do a day's work and kill a forest fire in its beginning, Lee with the passionate hope of finding Judith. Lee searched the journey's end first.

As he came panting up the last climb to discharge his rifle again and again, to tell her that he was coming, to put hope into her. And, because he was a lover and a lover must be filled with dread when she is out of his sight, he felt a growing anxiety. She had lighted the fire last night; what might have happened to her since then? Had she been wandering, lost all these days? If nothing else, then had she waited here half the night and in the end had she gone on plunging deep into some canyon hidden to him? Would he find her well? Would he find her at all?

To be continued

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Jumped, Striking With Her Boots, on Mad Ruth's Ample Shoulders.

always just there, almost at her heels. She turned as far away from the stream as she could, keeping under the cliffs where there was less brush; where the way was more open, where the shadows were thickest.

She was outdistancing Mad Ruth. Ruth's wild voice came from a greater distance; the woman was ten, maybe twenty, feet behind her.

The moon at last rose pale gold above the eastern ridge. And now Judith could thank God for it. For the canyon had widened more and more, the banks of the river were studded with big trees, there were wide open spaces between them, through which she shot like a frightened deer, turning this way and that, plunging into the shadows under great sky-reaching cedars, running as she had never before, and as she knew Mad Ruth could not run.

Free! She was free. The triumph of it danced in her blood. On she ran and now Quinlan's voice and Ruth's were confused with the roar of the river. On she ran and on and on, and but faintly there came to her the sound of breaking brush somewhere behind her. Never had her blood sang within her as it sang now; never had the dim, moonlit solitudes of the mountains opened their sheltering arms to one more grateful to slip into them, like a wounded child into the soothing embrace of its mother.

Now again she turned so that her flying steps brought her close to the water's edge. Louder and louder grew her shouting voice in her ears, a little by little crowding out the sounds of Ruth and Quinlan behind her. Now, in all the glorious night, there was no sound to reach her but the sound of running water and her own beating feet. She was free.

But still she ran, summoning all of the reserve of strength and willpower which was hers to command. The sky was brightening to the climbing moon. She must round many a sweeping curve of the river, pass under many a shivering, shadowing tree before she dared slow her steps.

When she felt that she was overtaking herself, she dropped from the wild pace she had set herself into a little jogging trot. When her whole body cried out at the effort demanded of it, she slowed down to a brisk walk. She was shot through with pain, her throat ached, she was growing dizzy. But on she went stubbornly. It was a full hour after the last sound of pursuit had died out after her that she found herself down at the water's edge to drink and bathe her arms and face in the cold stream. And, even then, she chose a spot where the shadow of a great pine lay like ink over the bank.

The moon was high in the sky, the world bright with it, when Judith left the valley into which the canyon had widened and made her way slowly upward along a timbered ridge to the

CHAPTER XV
Alone in the Wilderness

And Quinlan was coming on. She was coming, coming between the two of them. She heard Quinlan laugh again, but she did not hear Ruth.

"Oh, God help me!" whispered Judith. "God help me now!"

There was no time to hesitate. If she stood here, Quinlan would be in a moment wrap his arms about her; if she dropped down, she would be in the dreaded clutch of Mad Ruth.

A second axe crashed, peering down into the gloom below her, seeking to make out the form of the mad woman. Then she did not merely drop, but jumped, landing fair upon the waiting figure, striking with her boots on Mad Ruth's ample shoulders.

A stream of rage from Ruth, a little, straining cry from Judith, and the two fell together. Ruth clutched at the girl's arm, and a hand closed

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WANT COLUMN

Twenty-five words or less, one week, 25 cents; second week, 15 cents; each additional week, 10 cents.

Each word more than 25: One week, 1 cent and each additional week, 1/2 cent.

Don't say Jersey, say Sophie Termenter. Sophie Termenter's the leading family of Jerseys' are bred and raised here.

STEPHEN E. ABBOTT
Maplehurst
R. F. D. 1, Bethel, Maine

WANTED—Red, black, self, black sheep, also raw fur of all kinds. E. I. BROWN, Spring St., Bethel.

Backboards and Other Lumber Wanted—Write us giving the amount you have with description and prices, bank reference given. H. CLARK, Hallowell, Maine.

LOOSE HAY FOR SALE—Inquire of Harry T. Twiddle, Bethel, Me. 129-41

FOR SALE—One extension dining room table. Inquire of MRS. L. W. DAMON, Bethel, Me. 25-21 p

FOR SALE—One 3-tube radio set with tubes, \$25. One 5-tube set, \$35. M. P. LYON, Bethel, Me. 2-12

FOR SALE—A few cords of dry cleft wood. Inquire of A. P. CAMPBELL, Bethel, Me. 2-12-13 p

NOTICE

The Black and White Orchestra will not hold a dance Friday night.

THE

OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY D. M. FORBES

BETHEL, MAINE

Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1908, at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1925.

Storm Windows

and doors made to your order, glazed with white lead putty.

Save Coal

by keeping out wintry blasts.

Order Early

and have that piazza glazed in also.

Estimates given.

H. Alton Bacon

RYANT'S FOND, MAINE

FOR SALE

Eight room house with screened porch and laundry with all modern improvements. Hot water system of heating, large level lawn and garden, hen house on yard for 100 hens, large garage. An exceptionally fine residence at small cost. Highland Ave.

Two story house, well arranged rooms, hot air furnace, electric lights, etc., large barn. East Main Street. \$2500. Part down. Good bargain for some one.

DAVE & PROTHINGHAM,

Real Estate Agents,

SOUTH PARRIS, MAINE

LEGISLATIVE NOTICE

The Commission on Island Fisheries and Game will give a public hearing to the people at the State House, in Augusta, on Thursday, Feb. 19, at 2 P. M.

An Act providing for an annual license of \$1.50 for the hunting of birds and mammals (H. R. 53)

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SECRETARY HOOVER RE-VIEWS RADIO SITUATION

In view of the very rapid changes in radio technology within the last six months and to give greater clarity to Departmental policies, it seems to me desirable to review the situation.

There can be but one point of view in the consideration of radio regulation and development. That is to assure increasing service to the listener. The radio is steadily enriching our homes. More particularly to our farmer folks it is bringing more of those contacts that the Iowa populations have alone enjoyed up to this time. The road of progress is to stimulate the development of the art; to prevent interference with and between broadcasting stations through maintained competition; to secure greater perfection of reception, increase in the number of alternative programs and better programs.

The Situation in Broadcasting Stations There are today 563 broadcasting stations either in operation or under construction. Of these 453 are Class A (500 watts power or less) and 109 are Class B (over 500 watts). It is generally believed that Class A stations have a radius of good practical reception of not more than 25 or 30 miles, while Class B stations with their larger and increasing power have a much wider radius. By practical reception I do not include the reception which radio listeners are able to secure by playing radio sets, but the effective, verifiable, reliable reception of programs which must be the real purpose of radio.

The recent policy of the Department of allowing the increase in power toward a possible maximum of 5,000 watts will mean that the radius of verifiable reception will be greatly increased and the reception itself within the present radius will become very much more reliable. This is of particular importance to our agricultural people especially in summer and during daytime. The present plan in this particular is to permit advance in power use in stages of 500 watts, raising at each stage to determine what interference with other stations result. Probably 20 or 30 Class B stations are now increasing or planning to increase their power. It is quite possible that good verifiable reception will be obtained for a radius of several hundred miles from such stations, thus increasing the alternative programs to listeners. This advance toward 5,000 watt stations has no relation to the so-called "super power" 50,000 watt stations.

Wave Length Distribution. The most difficult problem in radio regulation and development is the distribution of wave length use so as to prevent interference between stations. There are in all 56 different wave lengths available if we keep the stations ten kilocycles apart and stagger the assignment of wave lengths geographically so as to prevent overlap in the area of effective reception. The recent experiment of the Department in attempting to increase the number of wave lengths by decreasing the difference between stations proved unsatisfactory with the present development of instruments.

Class A stations (500 watts or less power) were assigned the wave length of 375 meter and below by recommendation of the Radio conference and there are in this range 36 possible wave lengths. Owing to their limited radius and the irregular character of their programs (largely churches, educational institutions, etc.) Class A stations have not presented so many difficulties in wave length assignment and interference as Class B stations although there are 143 of them.

Class B stations present a far more serious situation because of their wider radius and their regular performance. There are 17 wave lengths to be divided over a total of 108 stations now operating or under construction. That is, there is now an average of less than one wave length for each two stations, which means that they must divide their time of operation. The Class B stations are the ones which furnish most of the regular programs and from which the public receives its most of station service. Most of them naturally desire and need to operate continuously as the cost of overhead is much increased by dividing time.

The Department has asked for applications with which to carry out an investigation to determine the actual effective radius area of different stations and different degrees of power. Such an investigation may disclose possibilities of a better use of wave length distribution.

Typical Limitation on Number of Stations

One of the great difficulties in the limitation of wave lengths arises from the tendency of stations to expand in radius of reception. The most noticeable are at Chicago and New York. At Chicago five wave lengths are available for 19 operating Class B stations and there are several others in course of construction. For New York there are six wave lengths available for 11 Class B stations and there are under construction.

It is not easy to see how to increase the number of wave lengths available

to these cities because they are all in use in other communities and because it is absolutely necessary to maintain a wide kilocycle separation between stations so close together. Otherwise they will destroy each other. Such multiplication as has already occurred in these centers gives no better service to the public and if further division in time is forced it will decrease the value and efficiency of the established stations. Neither under the present law nor under the provisions of the White Bill was there any limitation of the number of stations. It is highly important that those who contemplate entering the broadcasting field should clearly understand that there is no assurance that they can be allotted a Class B wave length, and justice maintained to radio listeners. The Department cannot give what it hasn't got. One reason for delay in legislation has been the hope of determining whether or not it would be necessary to invade such limitations.

Present Interference There is so far but little interference between broadcasting stations. There is considerable interference from telegraph code transmission although it does not destroy the listener's reception from clearly stations. The code transmission is a problem of harmonics from telegraphing at higher wave lengths and is also a problem of foreign shiping. A good deal of such interference has already been removed and exhaustive studies are under way for its further elimination.

The great body of radio listeners in the country today have good practical reception of three or four different programs simultaneously and with the gradual advance in power in different parts of the country the number of effective alternative programs should shortly increase up to 8 or 10.

National Programs By Interconnection The interconnection of stations has made distinct progress in the last six months. Programs are being simultaneously broadcast fairly regularly over the northeastern states. There is evidence that regular interconnection into the Middle West will come in the near future. I believe that nationally organized interconnection for important national events is an inevitable development and is one of the most serious missions of the radio. It does not follow, as some have assumed, that this would displace local programs for such events do not take place at the same time each day nor do we usually expect them (except political conventions) to last more than an hour. The payment of artists for broadcasting has already begun, and it is my present anticipation that it is only a question of time until stations will join together in groups and bear mutually the cost of interconnection for national programs and events of importance, thus effecting somewhat the same organization which our newspapers maintain through the press as associations.

A misapprehension which I would like at this time to correct is that my suggestion has been made by me or the Department of Commerce that there should be a tax on the sale of radio material for the provision of a national program. Such proposals were discussed at the recent Radio Conference but were abandoned and at the present moment it seems evident that from the vast increase in broadcasting stations, there is no need for a direct or indirect charge upon listeners in order to secure service.

The broadcasting stations deserve the appreciation of the public for their efforts to serve the listener, for the constantly improving character of their programs and the maintenance of very high moral standards.

No Monopoly in Radio There is no monopoly in radio broadcasting or any sign of it. There are only 4 or 5 concerns in the entire United States which own or operate more than one station, and of the total of 563 stations in action not more than four belong to any one of them.

Legislation Some misunderstanding seems to have arisen, due to failure of many people to read the White Bill and the recommendations which I made to Congress for the postponement of legislation for the control of radio until next session. The law of 1912 secures to the Government the fundamental control of radio, for it retains in its possession the channels through the air, just as effectively as it does the channels of navigation upon our waters. There can be no monopoly unless the Government deliberately gave monopoly, and that would be parallel to the giving of exclusive right of navigation upon one of our rivers.

The proposed legislation heretofore formulated was based upon our present state of development of the art and was exactly two years old. That legislation proposed to give very extensive authority to the Secretary of Commerce, his discretion being practically unlimited, and very much broader than anything which I prepared as a temporary measure. There are some things, such as the assignment of wave lengths and limitations of power use, which are absolutely necessary for the external conduct of radio. My recommendation for immediate legislation was narrowed down to these fields, leaving the bigger

THE J. E. JONES LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

son simply by the figures showing how many tons of iron ore are pulled out of the ground. Within the past few years industrial surveys have been carefully made and as a result the market and shops have been stocked in a consistent manner. Now the Agricultural Department has undertaken a similar task, and it is issuing annual outlook reports on crops. "Hog producers enter 1925 with 18 per cent fewer hogs than a year ago," says the report, which advises in an indirect way to "grow hogs." Further expansion of dairying in 1925 is discouraged because a "recovery in prices of dairy products could hardly be expected." The outlook for sheep and wool is favorable, and eggs, it is predicted, will bring high prices, while poultry prices are not so encouraging. After awhile, the Government will take over all the worries of humanity, and make it unnecessary for producers to worry about their crops and wares. Official weathering is progressing wonderfully.

FARM BELIEF POSTPONED

Reports from various sections of the country indicate that the farmers are getting along better than they were several months ago. But whether they are or not Congress will do nothing for them at this session. The President's agricultural commission, appointed several months ago, made a report, and then it made supplementary reports. Congress apparently was not impressed. For had not the Congress itself mulled over the troubles of the farmer for so many years? And Congress, puzzled by the intricacies of the farm problem, and mindful of the failures of some of its legislative measures, has intimated to the President's commission, inquisitively: "What do you know about it, anyway?" Thus, the economic law is given a further chance to operate without legislative interference. And time may show that this may be fortunate.

FORD'S SUGGESTION

Henry Ford has offered to give the benefit of the research work of his company to help the Government operate Mesole Shocks as a nitrate plant in the interest of producing cheap fertilizers for farmers. Mr. Ford takes it as a matter of course that this should be the use for the Shocks. On the other hand the power interests are preparing to distribute power to manufacturing concerns and thus revitalize the industrial South. Mr. Ford's suggestion has been "respectfully received and placed on file" by official Washington.

THE INAUGURAL

Plans for a dignified inauguration of President Coolidge are being perfected. The New England qualities of Mr. Coolidge have been featured and many think that the affair will be a tame event. On the contrary, it is going to be a big show, well worth seeing. Washington has decided to lift several lids for the inauguration.

Issues of regulation until we have enlarged knowledge of the art and of the problems with which we are now confronted. These milder proposals were in the direction of reducing Departmental authority, not increasing it. Nor has the Department ever proposed the control of programs, as has been said, but on the contrary has consistently opposed it. The character of the matter sent out must be left to the stations themselves and they, in turn, must be governed by the wishes of their listeners. The public will unquestionably turn to the station from which it gets the most worthwhile material, and, in any event, interference by the Government in the character of programs would inevitably mean censorship. It would become the negation of the fundamentals of free speech and free dissemination of information.

The whole art, both from the point of view of its expansion, the number of stations, character of the programs, purpose of the broadcasters, the scientific development going on in increased use of power and in improved instruments and, therefore, better and wider radius of reception to the listeners, together with the commercial and legal problems involved, is in a state of complete flux, and it is my feeling that our ideas as to the character of legislative regulation should be clarified within another year. In the meantime the free cooperation of the industry in preventing any interference of public interest and the free competitive development of the art is bringing the results in public service.

When Children Cough Act Quickly

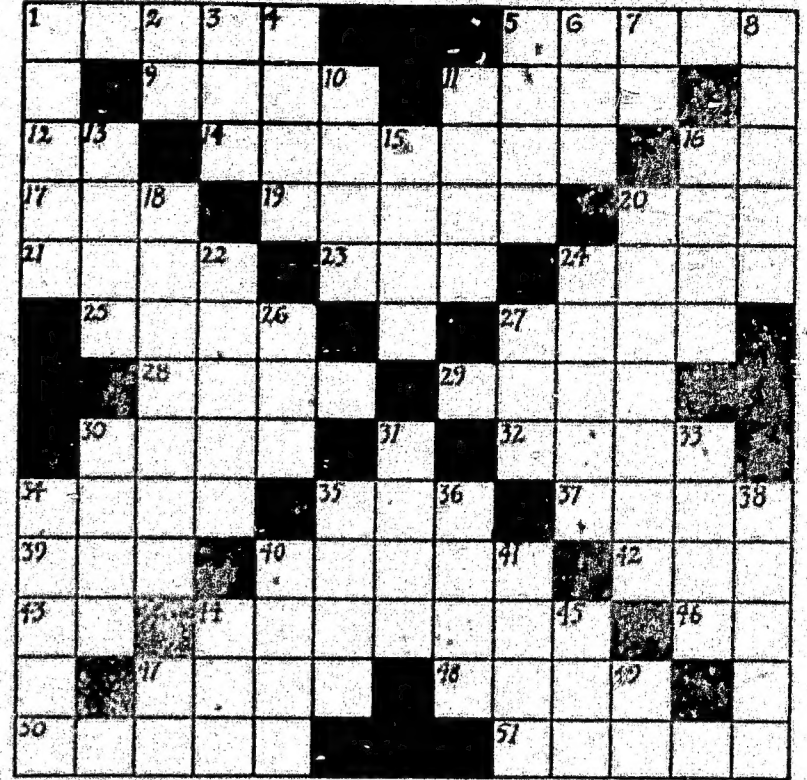
Watch your child closely when he gets a cold and begins to cough. If a cough is persistent and continues for more than a few days, it is a sign of a serious condition. Do not delay in getting medical attention. A child's health is precious and a cough can be a warning sign of a more serious illness. Act quickly and your child will be back to normal in no time.

For that Cough KEMP'S BALM

HOW TO SOLVE A CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

When the correct letters are placed at the white spaces this puzzle will spell words both vertically and horizontally. The first letter in each word is indicated by a number, which refers to the definition listed below the puzzle. Thus No. 1 under the column headed "horizontal" defines a word which will fill the white spaces up to the first black square in the right, and a number under "vertical" defines a word which will fill the white squares to the next black one below. No letters go in the black squares. All words used are dictionary words, except proper names. Abbreviations, slang, initials, technical terms and obsolete forms are indicated in the definitions.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 9



(© by Western Newspaper Union.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Horizontal.</p> <p>1—Drunkard
2—Inebriated
3—Drowsy
4—Tavern
12—Greek letter
14—Overlooks
15—Personal pronoun
17—Nameless heat
18—Conscience
20—Vegetable
21—Metal
22—Part of verb "to be"
24—Costly
25—Classify
27—Man (slang)
28—Cover
29—Fine powder
30—Card game
32—Agitate
34—Look for
35—Writing instrument
37—Wood of the agalloch tree
38—Equal
40—Claw
42—Soak up
43—Like
44—As
45—Musical note
47—Lock
48—Unit of speed
49—Slice of meat
51—Manager's publication</p> | <p>Vertical.</p> <p>1—Precious stone
2—Addition to a letter
3—A high priest of Israel
4—Tavern
6—Possessive pronoun
7—Rebuke
8—Groom
10—To hit
11—Native metals
13—Flower
15—Egg-shaped
16—Corner
18—One who zaps
20—Writing instruments
23—Measure, diatonic sound
24—Greek letter
26—Make lace
27—An aeriform fluid
28—Ovens
31—Fish-like fish (pl.)
32—Space
34—Nuts
35—A former time
36—Corner
38—Literate poems
40—Spunk
41—Not any
44—Desert
45—Movement of the hand
47—Exit
48—Musical note</p> |
|---|---|

The solution will appear in next issue.

GROVER HILL

M. F. Tyler has finished hauling birch for Alton Tyler and for H. A. Lyon. He has commenced to haul N. A. Stearns' timber to H. P. Thurston's mill.

H. A. Lyon is attending court at So. Paris, having been drawn juror for the present term.

Mrs. James D. Uhlman and little granddaughter, Helen, from Bethel, who have been with Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Whitman for the past few weeks, have returned home.

Erwin Hutchinson has installed a radio in his home at Pleasant View Farm.

Almon Tyler is helping Karl Stearns cut birch.

True Brown is doing chores for Harry A. Lyon while the latter is attending court.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Linton and little daughter from Bethel were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Wheeler and family at the farm.

Solution of Puzzle No. 8.



Fred Munnit went to Sunday River, Monday, where he called on Herbert Kendall who has been confined to the house by illness for a long time.

Miss Ida M. Haselton has returned from a visit with friends at Skillington.

A. J. Peaslee was calling on friends here Sunday.

Snow Shoes

and Skis

Now is the time to use them.

If you want good assortment to choose from

Come to

Carver's

THE UNCLE DUDLEY EDITORIAL
In Today's Boston Globe
Be Sure to Read It

VOLUME XXX—NUM

COURT NEWS

The February term of Superior Court convened at So. Paris on Tuesday, Feb. 10. During week of the term considerable business has been disposed of. Since were empaneled last Wednesday have been constantly employed.

Among the attorneys in attendance the opening of the term were: Matthew McCarthy, Judge Stearns, Ralph T. Parker, Alvin, George A. Hutchins and Donald of Hallowell; Hon. John C. Park of Bethel; E. E. Has High W. Hastings of Fryeburg; P. Perkins of Cornish; B. J. Bridgton; Charles F. Whitcomb F. Smith and W. G. Conaway; Walter L. Gray, Alton C. and Harry M. Shaw of South.

A trial list of some twenty-made up on the opening morning term melted away quite rapidly for trials approached, and time the organization of the jury completed the list was about 10.

The first case to be tried was of Elizabeth M. Morgan vs. B. B. Bicknell for assault. After

dence was all in the verdict in was for the plaintiff in the \$1,475.00.

The grand jury finished its work Wednesday afternoon, and reported following indictments which were public:

Joseph Gagne. Escape from

Carroll E. Davis. Breaking, and larceny.

Thomas Hamann. Operating while intoxicated.

Albert Boldoe. Operating auto intoxicated.

Alden E. Maxim. Operating recklessly.

Joseph Jalbert. Operating auto intoxicated.

Homor Brooks. Adultery.

Charles Bracy. Three indictments tempt to manufacture intoxicant, possession of mash, and possession of still.

William Stover. Larceny.

Orvis Powell. Operating auto intoxicated.

Flur McCarthy. Desecration of Allie Gross. Forgery.

Ronald Paradis. Unlawful possession of liquor.

Asnon Chouard. Operating while intoxicated.

Orville Hamel and Dolar Gagnon. legal possession, and conspiracy transport liquor.

Edgar A. Hall. Selling mortgaged property.

Harold Davis. Operating auto intoxicated.

Norman H. Jodrey. Operating while intoxicated, and transporting liquor without permit.

Orville Hamel and Dolar Gagnon. Transporting liquor without permit.

James H. Stone. Operating while intoxicated.

Walter S. Littlehale and Marie H. sen. Adultery.

After the grand jury had reported criminal matters were taken up.

First trial was that of William H. of Norway, indicted for the larceny \$50.00 in money, the property of John P. Richardson of Norway. Verdict returned was guilty.

Allie Gross, arraigned on an indictment for forgery of a check, pleaded not guilty. He was sentenced to eight months in jail, to date from Dec. 31, when was committed.

The next trial was that of Clara E. Lassett of Paris, indicted for support of his two children, the oldest being three years old. Mr. and Mrs. Lassett have been married about three years. Last winter they went to Norway, where Mrs. Lassett and her children still remain, while Mr. Lassett has been elsewhere since last June, contributing only \$21 toward support of the children. He was found guilty.

The trial of Alden Maxim of So. Paris on an indictment for reckless driving of an automobile was next. After considerable arguments to was found guilty.

James H. Stone of Hallowell was tried on the charge of driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor. A number of witnesses had been called for the state and defense to establish the case and after being out about forty five minutes returned with a verdict of guilty. In this case a motion was filed for new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, but Justice Dean denied the motion, remarking that he considered the verdict not palpably wrong, but manifestly right.

The trial of Harold P. Cole for